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## TASE makes surprising 5.7% leap

RACHEL NEIMAN

FOR no apparent reason, the TASE surged nearly 6 percent yesterday on moderate turnover of less than NIS 118.5m.

Yesterday's market rebound began with heavy demand of NIS 58 million in the Meretz trading session on little supply. Trading on the Karam began with demand of NIS 91m., also on little supply. There were some mutual fund purchases - mainly from portfolio managers - which have been almost completely absent in the last few days.

Only a few shares did not post increases and almost 80% of the shares traded on the Two-Sided Index rose by 5%.

The Karam rose 2.94% to close at 146.36, but it was the Two-Sided Index which rose most sharply, rising 5.83% to 176. The Maof Index went up 5.71% to 179.68.

"If you had told me this morning that the market was going to jump 6 percent, I wouldn't have believed it," said Eli Soudry, of Mishkanim Soudry portfolio managers. When pressed for his explanation as to the market rebound, Soudry said: "It's hard to tell the reason why. If the market had fallen yesterday, it would have been just as easy to give an equally nice explanation in the other direction. And that's what worries me."

One broker offered the explanation that a "floor" had been reached, at which point institutional investors were willing to re-enter the game. Several Friday papers featured articles mentioning the extremely low and attractive share prices, and one paper said the capital gains tax, due to be implemented in January, might be postponed until March.

Others said that now that the uncertainty over the tax had been cleared up, the market had digested the news and was ready to move on.

The Maof market had also created an options war which was concluded only last Thursday, November's expiration date. Soudry described the date as "a dark cloud hanging over the market" which had lifted for the present, "until next time."

He also said there was the combined desire on the part of all involved to "see something not seen in a long time - the green lights flashing on the board."

Other observers found an explanation in Wall Street's rebound on Friday, which pushed up some of the Israeli stocks. ECI Telecom rose 4%, IIS 4.3%, Elscint 7% and Elron 3.4%.

And then Sunday came: "From the morning the positive trend was clear to see," said Soudry. "What was surprising was the force of the rise. It really is extraordinary." Responsible for last and foremost, he said, was the lack of sellers. "Demand was very good but not exceptional."

Motti Efrati, manager of the shares division at Bank Leumi, said in a radio interview yesterday afternoon that it would take some time until the market would see real recovery.

It was also announced that state comptroller Miriam Ben-Porat had called for the TASE to submit itself for review. The TASE board of directors rejected the request out of hand, maintaining that the board is already subject to internal review procedures with all decisions being made public.

## Serbs close in on Bihac

ZAGREB - Bosnian government forces in Bihac are "down to their last slender lines of defense," and attacking Serbs are on the outskirts of the town, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

"The Serbs can just sit and shell away. They are encroaching on the built-up area. To all intents and purposes, they are in the town," Edward Joseph told reporters in Zagreb by telephone.

Joseph added: "It's extremely dire," the atmosphere of fear is "terrible and bizarre."

A spokesman for the Bosnian army 5th Corps, defending Bihac with an estimated 300 to 400 men, said Serbs renewed their attack with howitzers, anti-aircraft cannon, mortars and tanks. (Reuters)

See earlier story, P.4



# Terrorists kill rabbi near Hebron

HERB KEINON

OTNIEL resident Rabbi Amiram Olami was killed yesterday when his car came under fire near the settlement of Beit Haggai, about 10 kilometers south of Hebron. A passenger, Ehud Yitzhak of Otniel, was wounded.

Olami will be buried today at 11:30 in a plot of land that has been set aside in the settlement as a new cemetery.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he was certain that Hamas or Islamic Jihad committed the attack. "Such incidents obligate us each time to re-examine our methods of operation," he said.

Israel Radio reported that an anonymous telephone caller speaking in Hebrew said the attack was carried out by Hamas.

Beit Haggai residents said that a number of bullets penetrated the front window of Olami's car, which overturned.

IDF troops poured into the area, set up roadblocks, and began searching for the assailants. A number of Palestinians were arrested at the nearby al-Fawwar refugee camp.

Olami and Yitzhak were traveling from Kiryat Arba south to Otniel. At about 10:45 a.m., the car came under fire just south of Beit Haggai. Yitzhak told doctors at Hadassah University Hospital, Ein Kerem, that it appeared Olami was hit in the head and lost control of the car.

Yitzhak, a policeman, extricated himself from the car and fired a few rounds in the direction of the assailants. He hailed a passing Arab vehicle and went to the clinic in Beit Haggai, where he was treated for gunshot wounds to his nose and neck.

He was later taken to Hadassah, where he was listed in good to moderate condition.

There were several bullet holes in the car, which lay upside down by the side of the road, its top partially crushed.

Working in the mud near the car, ambulance attendants collected bloody tissue to be buried with Olami's body. A group of settlers,



Volunteers collect tissue fragments for burial from the site of Rabbi Amiram Olami's death, alongside the victim's car. (Reuters)

some of them crying, prayed next to the ambulance that held the body.

Olami, 34, was married with five children. He served as an instructor at the Hesder yeshiva in Otniel. Olami had studied at Yeshivat Hakotel in Jerusalem, where he received rabbinic ordination. He had lived in Otniel for about eight years.

The attack occurred about a kilometer from where Rafael Yairi, of Kiryat Arba, and Margalit Ruth Shohat, of Ma'ale Levona, were killed in a similar incident in May.

According to the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, Olami's murder

brings to 100 the number of Israelis killed in terror attacks since the Oslo agreement was signed in September 1993.

Yisrael Zeira, a resident of the nearby settlement of Ma'ale Hever and director of Yeshivat Shvut Hebron in Hebron, said the area that includes Otniel and Beit Haggai is "the most dangerous area of Judea and Samaria. This is an area where the IDF doesn't patrol often. It is an open area, with scattered Arab homes, where it is easy to hide. The Arabs had autonomy there long before Oslo."

The two settlements, in the Hebron Hills, have about 60 families each.

Ron Shehner, head of the Hebron Hills Regional Council, said that the IDF in recent months has cut back on the number of patrols on the Beit Haggai-Hebron road. Shehner, who knew Olami, called him "a wonderful Jew, a real Torah scholar. He dedicated himself to Torah studies. This is a major blow."

Beit Haggai resident Efraim Hibst, who arrived at the scene soon after the attack, described the atmosphere in the region "as very, very difficult. Israel is getting used to the idea that there is an attack every other day. One day it's here, another day somewhere else. It doesn't even faze people anymore."

After the murders of Shohat and Yairi, Beit Haggai was the driving force behind the "tent city" protest that continued for several weeks outside the Prime Minister's Office. Hibst said he doesn't know what the response of the settlers will be this time.

"Right now we are dealing with the families, with the children," he said. "We will deal with protests later."

The Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza issued a statement that read: "This is a direct result of the prime minister's proposal for removing the army from city centers. If such events occur with the army present, then what will happen when

the army pulls out?" Sources said Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak warned the cabinet that he expects Islamic attacks to increase both in quantity and sophistication.

Barak charged that all the talk among politicians about possibly evacuating the Gaza settlement of Netzarim only encourages such attacks, as it persuades Hamas and Islamic Jihad to believe that Israel will cave in under pressure, the sources said.

The Likud called on Rabin "to engage in thorough soul searching with the death of the 100th terror victim since the signing of the Oslo accords" and to desist from continuing the same process "which will only create more safe havens for terrorists."

In an official statement, the Likud urged Rabin to "pay close heed to the warnings of the chief of general staff and to other security officials, who consistently demand that the projected withdrawal of the IDF from the cities of Judea and Samaria be halted forthwith."

The Likud noted that Rabin has received ample warning from the military that such withdrawal is interpreted by the terrorists "as an indication of approaching victory and it encourages them to continue and commit more and more murders in the belief that they bring them nearer to the victory they perceive at hand."

Jon Immanuel adds:

The shooting bore all the hallmarks of previous attacks in the area for which Hamas has claimed responsibility.

By last night Hamas had made no official claim of responsibility, but it was the prime suspect.

The caller to Israel Radio said the attack was in response to the death one year ago of Khaled Wazir, a Hamas gunman killed near Hebron by IDF troops.

"We know that Izzadin Kassam took on itself the responsibility; the characteristics of the attack point in that direction," said the colonel commanding the area.

By last night, there was no official reaction to the shooting from the Palestinian Authority. Sarah Honig and David Makovsky contributed to this report.

## Brussels donors' meeting crucial to PA

JON IMMANUEL

PALESTINIAN Authority officials go to today's Brussels donors' conference saying they have received less than 10 percent of the money promised this year. But European countries are likely to make complaints of their own.

"We were promised \$670 million in the first year, and only \$64 million has been paid so far," PA spokesman Nabil Abu Irdeineh told *The Jerusalem Post*. "The economic issue is very critical, and we hope the world community will reconsider. It is not just a Palestinian and Israeli responsibility; it is a world responsibility."

This money would be enough to handle operating expenses for the police and public administration over the last five months, as these amount to \$20m. a month, including \$6m. raised in taxes, according to David Brodet, head of the Treasury's Budget Division.

But this means an almost total freeze on basic infrastructure projects. Holding things up for six months has been the issue of strict accounting procedures, which the Palestinians reject as being humiliating, beyond anything demanded of other states which receive aid. Donor states have been tight-lipped about what exactly bothers them with current Palestinian accounting procedures.

A report to be published today by Peace Watch claims that many donors raised their eyebrows when PA Chairman Yasser Arafat

received \$13 million in August from the Holst Fund in Norway, and sent it to Lebanon to shore up his PLO allies in the refugee camps there.

The Holst Fund, named after the late Norwegian foreign minister Johan Jorgen Holst is outside the World Bank framework, but the use made of the money raised questions about what Arafat would do with World Bank funds if he directs their distribution.

Pinhass Inbari, a veteran analyst of Palestinian affairs who wrote the report, told *The Post* that a debate is raging over Arafat's "political" use of some funds. The World Bank and US insist all funds be used for internal "economic" purposes. Some European countries, like Norway, consider "political" expenses legitimate, since Arafat's political stability is critical to the success of the Palestinian Authority.

The US view is that solving Gaza's economic problems is Arafat's best way to retain political control and stability.

Britain, one country trying to avoid the debate, has begun funding the PA through UNRWA, which may transfer its Vienna headquarters to Gaza.

PECDAR, the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction, which was supposed to be the channel for

distribution of the funds, is now suspected of being a channel for "political" expenditures.

This feeling is enhanced by the fact that it is headed by Arafat and by Farouk Kadoumi, the PLO political bureau chief, who lives in Tunis and does not support the Oslo Accords.

Israel's position in all this has been ambivalent, urging Arafat to do what he's asked, and the donors to expedite funds.

The Brussels meeting is designed to find ways to finance the PA. "If steps are not taken soon, the PA will have an economic crisis, and a total crisis is not good for the world and not for Israel," Brodet told Army Radio.

Jose Rosenfeld adds: Prior to meeting with donor country representatives tomorrow and Wednesday, Brodet will participate in the trilateral talks between Israel, Jordan, and the US. These discussions are aimed at anchoring the peace by means of expanding economic cooperation with Jordan, including such joint development projects as the \$200 million plan to build two dams in order to divert 50 million cubic meters of water to Jordan, as required by the peace treaty.

At the donors meeting, Brodet will encourage participants to provide budgets to the Palestinian Authority for the coming months, including funding to meet the authority's day-to-day activities.

## European Union lifting arms embargo on Syria

DAVID MAKOVSKY

THE European Union will lift its eight-year-old arms embargo on Syria either today or tomorrow, despite Israeli protests, officials say.

Sources say Britain has been the leading force in reversing the arms embargo imposed on Damascus after Syria was involved in an unsuccessful attempt to smuggle explosives on an El Al jetliner at Heathrow Airport in 1986.

Israeli envoys have protested the move in many European capitals, and both Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres have also made their views known to European leaders. Uri Savir, Foreign Ministry director-general, said on Israel Radio yesterday that "there is still a Syrian embargo on a peace agreement [with Israel] and on direct peace negotiations, so lifting the European weapons embargo...is a diplomatic mistake."

In explaining the Israeli position, a senior official in Jerusalem said last night, "We told the Europeans they should get a quick pro quo from the Syrians in return for lifting the embargo. We wanted signs of flexibility of the Syrian negotiating position, but we did not get it. The Europeans say they are lifting it because there is no more evidence that Syria is engaged in terrorism."

A senior European Union official justified the lifting of the ban. "Israeli leaders must convince Israeli public opinion, but Arab public opinion counts too," he said. "We want to give the Syrians the impression that they are on the right track [in the peace process]

even though I don't mean we approve of all what Syria does."

Neither European nor Israeli officials say they are aware of any imminent European arms deal to Syria.

The lifting of the ban will take place in Brussels, where European countries are meeting with different Middle East delegations, including Israel and Syria, to discuss their respective relationships with the EU.

One of the key issues to be raised during Israel's meeting with the EU today is the upgrading of Israel's 1975 free trade agreement with the EU. Peres is in Brussels, largely to lobby the Europeans to improve the terms of their accord with Israel.

Pointing to a promise by Germany, the EU's six-month rotating chair, Israel would like the accord wrapped up by the end of next month.

The accord has major impact for Israel, which is currently running a \$7.5 billion trade deficit with Europe.

EU officials say they have helped Israel improve its scientific and technological ties with the EU, a point Israeli officials admit. However, senior Israeli officials believe Europe should be more flexible in the areas of agriculture and processed foods.

The EU has also denied Israeli firms eligibility to bid on European governmental procurement contracts. However, Europeans are holding out on this issue, waiting to receive reciprocal treatment for their firms by the Israeli government.

## Ben-Porat says Sheves, Yosef Harish lying

EVELYN GORDON

SHIMON Sheves, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, and former attorney-general Yosef Harish are both lying in their affidavits to the High Court of Justice, State Comptroller Miriam Ben-Porat charged in an affidavit of her own yesterday.

The affidavits were in response to a petition by Amitai - Citizens for Good Government, which asks Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair to open a criminal investigation against Sheves for interfering with the police investigation of former interior minister Aryeh Deri.

The petition is based on Ben-Porat's report on the conflict between Police Minister Moshe Shahal and former police inspector-general Ya'acov Terner. Ben-Porat found that Sheves had tried to persuade Terner to change the composition of the team investigating Deri.

Ben-Porat decided to file her affidavit, supported by tapes of her interviews with both Sheves and Harish, after reading their

affidavits and finding that they "completely contradicted" their testimony to her.

For instance, she said, both Sheves and Harish claim in their affidavits that Sheves pulled Harish out of a cabinet meeting in January, 1993 to speak with Deri, who told him he was finally willing to cooperate with his investigators. During their testimony to her, however, both had said Sheves was not even present at this meeting.

"As can be proven from the protocols [of her interviews with Sheves], Sheves was given ample opportunity to relate his version of events," she wrote. Thus, she said, there is no explanation for his sudden recollection of a different version.

The Prime Minister's spokesman issued a statement last night saying Sheves would give a "full answer" to Ben-Porat's charges in an affidavit he is due to present to the court today.

The case is slated to be heard January 10.

## Mother, son die in Holon blaze

RAINE MARCUS

A SPECIAL inquiry commission has been set up to investigate yesterday's Holon apartment fire which left a mother and her 3-year-old son dead. The commission will also investigate the functioning of fire and rescue teams.

But local residents praised fire fighters for arriving quickly. Police said the fire said police was apparently caused by a gas heater, which was surrounded by flammable substances.

Orit Lacher, 29, and her son Osher died in the blaze, which broke out in the living room of the penthouse apartment at around 7:30 a.m.

When the blaze broke out, Lacher's girlfriend, who had spent the night at the apartment, grabbed Osher and ran into the bathroom after she realized that her friend was dead.

Osher lost consciousness and died in the ambulance on the way to the hospital.

The fire department extinguished the blaze, which did not spread to other apartments, but destroyed the Lachers' flat.

Neighbors described how they saw "everything melt - including the window shutters."

The Lacher family's dog and two cats also perished in the fire. Neighbors alerted Citi's husband Yossi, a Holon municipal employee, and

asked him if anyone was at home because the apartment was on fire. "I heard two small explosions," said neighbor Paula Rosenberg. "We paid no attention. Then someone pressed all the apartment bells and we ran downstairs. We saw thick black smoke."

"What a tragedy," said another neighbor. "The couple, who were married 10 years ago, waited for years for the birth of their little boy. And then they called him Osher (happiness). What happiness!"

### JORDAN

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AND ALL TRAVEL AGENTS



# Ties with Jordan made official

ISRAELI-Jordanian ties moved a step closer yesterday, as the two countries officially announced the establishment of diplomatic relations.

"On this festive occasion, the two countries want to express their hope that this relationship will strengthen the foundations of peace and develop cooperation for our mutual benefit," the countries said in a joint communiqué.

On Saturday, Jordan's cabinet announced that Marwan Muasher, spokesman for the Jordanian

peace delegation and former spokesman for Jordan in Washington, would be Amman's first ambassador to Israel.

Reports yesterday said Zahi Smadi, an official who held a senior diplomatic position at the Jordanian embassy in Moscow, would serve as Muasher's deputy. Seven Jordanian diplomats have reportedly been sent to Tel Aviv, but supposedly none of them is of Palestinian origin.

DAVID MAKOVSKY

Omar Rifai, who heads the new Israel desk at the Jordanian Foreign Ministry, is expected to lead a delegation here on Thursday in order to find suitable embassy quarters in Tel Aviv.

The two embassies are expected to open by December 10.

A decision is expected by Sunday on who Israel's ambassador will be. The front-running candidates are Yossi Gal, deputy Foreign Ministry director-general for

communications; David Afek, the head of the Center for Political Research; and Oded Eran, deputy director-general for economics at the ministry. The Prime Minister's Office is also seeking to appoint the new ambassador, with Mossad official Ephraim Halevi a favored candidate.

However, some Israeli officials believe that the fact Jordan did not name one of its most senior diplomats to the position of envoy may mean that Israel will downgrade the rank of its envoy.



A senior Chief Rabbinate official inspects a trunk full of non-kosher meat which was caught before being smuggled in from the territories. Shas MK Raphael Pinhasi joined Chief Rabbinate representatives yesterday on an Agriculture Ministry patrol of the borders after receiving complaints about the import of non-kosher meat. (Efraim Kilshnik)

## Shalala urges Israelis, Palestinians to cooperate on health

JUDY SIEGEL

US HEALTH and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala advises Palestinians to avoid duplication of high-level health services with those in Israel and, at least for the next few years, to invest their efforts in primary health care in local clinics and hospitals.

Shalala, who returns to Washington after a noon meeting today with Prime Minister Rabin, was impressed to see Arab and Jewish children side by side at Jerusalem's Hadassah-University Hospital. Both, she told reporters at the King David Hotel, had the same disease and were getting the same excellent care.

"Bacteria don't need visas and don't know what country they're in," said Shalala, whose department controls 40 percent of the US federal budget. She urged Israelis and Palestinians to cooperate in the field of medical care, adding that it can be a real bridge to peace. While governments can help from above, she said, it was certain doctors and nurses on both sides would actually bridge the gap themselves.

The secretary said a major commitment by donor nations will be needed to upgrade medical facilities in the autonomous areas; fortunately, she said, the level of expertise among Palestinian doctors, many of whom undergo training in Israel, was impressive. During a visit to the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot yesterday, she expressed much interest in science-teaching projects to raise a new generation of scientists for the future.

Shalala was hosted for dinner last night by Health Minister Ephraim Sneh, with whom she would like to cooperate on joint projects. "He has good contacts among Palestinian health officials and I want to fill him in on what I saw in Gaza and Jericho," she said before their meeting.

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The annual Lola Beer-Ebner Scholarships were personally awarded by Mrs. Beer-Ebner to 10 children of single parents and needy families at the WIZO School of Gardening and Landscape Technology in Petah Tikva yesterday, the first night of Hanukkah, at a ceremony attended by the student body of 400 pupils. The first Hanukkah candle was lit by Mrs. Beer-Ebner together with one of the pupils. Raya Jaglom, president of World WIZO, addressed the gathering.

## Survivor: Schindler saved many not on his 'list'

BATSHEVA TSUR

OSKAR Schindler saved dozens of Jews during the Holocaust who were not on the "list" immortalized by Steven Spielberg in the prize-winning movie, a survivor said yesterday.

"At least another 80 survivors from different parts of Europe - we were packed into two train-wagons - owe their lives to the German industrialist," said Jerusalemite Shmuel Eshed. He was speaking at a gathering at Yad Vashem to mark the 20th anniversary of Schindler's death.

"There were more than 1,100 of us employed in the mines, not far from Auschwitz. On the morning of January 19, 1945, the SS commander called us and told us to begin marching," Eshed said. "Some 900 picked up and left but the remainder were simply too weak to walk. They locked us up and left."

Eshed said that those who remained had hoped the Russians would liberate them. But this was not to be. "Two days later, we were loaded by the SS into two cattle-wagons and locked up there. There was no food, no water,

no air. And every now and then, someone else dropped dead."

"After about a week, two Red Cross officials opened the doors and offered us some frozen bread. No one was able to eat. We were unable to swallow and only wanted liquid."

"After 10 days, the doors were opened again and we suddenly found ourselves in Brilitz," he recalled.

After the survivors were carried off the cattle-trucks, they learned that Schindler had intervened. "He gave orders for us to have hot showers. All we could do was lie there and lick the water."

Schindler instructed that the survivors be given good food and rest for six weeks. "We slowly returned to ourselves and decided to repay him by volunteering to work in his factory."

The survivors, who also visited Schindler's grave on Mount Zion yesterday, repeatedly

repudiated charges that Schindler had saved lives in exchange for money.

"He left the camp a poor man and we had to fix him up in the Argentine with work," said Yonatan Drezer. "He never returned to himself. And if he got money, where was it?"

Another survivor recalled how uncomfortable Schindler felt about Germany. "People spat at him in the streets there," she said.

Dan Granot told how he had helped Schindler to escape when they heard of the Allied victory. "Seven of us [from Brilitz] packed the Schindlers and a friend into two cars with some food and their possessions..."

We started driving across the Czech border when the brakes of one vehicle failed. It was pitch black, there were two SS units there and a Ukrainian brigade. Our hearts sank."

"Eventually, we decided to risk crossing a mine field. We finally reached the Americans. One soldier burst into tears when he saw us. He said he had been all over Europe and we were the first Jews he had seen alive."

## Angry Druse try to breach PM's Office during protest

DAVID RUDGE

ANGRY Druse and Circassian council heads and religious leaders blocked the entrance to the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem for a short while yesterday in protest over what they described as the neglect of their communities by successive governments.

At one stage, the scores of demonstrators tried to clamber over the gates, but were eventually persuaded to disperse and return to their protest tent on the opposite side of the road.

The Druse and Circassian council heads have been on strike for over two weeks to press the government to fulfill promises made in 1991 to raise municipal budgets and bring them in line with those allocated to Jewish development towns.

The protesters, whose demonstration was timed to coincide with the cabinet meeting inside, charged they were the victims of 47 years of discrimination, despite their loyalty to the state and ser-

vice in the army.

"Equality, yes. Discrimination, no," they chanted outside the gates, calling on Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to intervene and resolve the dispute.

Later, a delegation of Druse and Circassian leaders met with President Ezer Weizman, who promised to raise their complaints with Rabin and Finance Minister Avraham Shohat.

The council heads shut down all municipal services in their villages for one day last week but later agreed to suspend any further closures following a meeting with Shohat.

They also agreed to the minister's request to give him until December 3 to investigate their demands.

The local authority heads are threatening to stage a mass demonstration in Jerusalem next Sunday if they fail to receive what they described as a positive response from the finance minister.

## IDF victim's family wants probe

RAINE MARCUS

THE BROTHER of a Talkum man shot dead, apparently by IDF troops, on November 19 has asked the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court to appoint a judge to investigate the circumstances of his death.

Lawyer Moshe Aloni yesterday petitioned the court to find out if a crime was committed by the soldier who shot Ahmed Wated, 36, of the triangle village of Kafir Jah, a father of six.

Wated, his brother Sa'id, and their father had been on a condolence visit in Talkum on November 19, read the petition. They left the house at 11 a.m. to return to

their village. Sa'id was driving when a bullet hit the car, hitting Ahmed Wated's in the head. Sa'id said that the shot had been fired from an IDF vehicle.

Soldiers in a jeep refused to offer assistance, said Sa'id in the lawsuit.

The bullet which killed Wated was taken from the vehicle by Afala police for examination.

Aloni claims that all requests by the deceased's family to find out details of Wated's death have been ignored. The burial certificate does not state the cause of death.

## Oslo: Here comes the hard part

BACKGROUND

DAVID MAKOVSKY

admit that it does.

Once Palestinian policemen take up positions in Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem, and Hebron, Israel will most likely lose these areas as bargaining chips.

Second, IDF officials point to security problems that could result unless settlements near Palestinian towns are dismantled, or new roads are built which will enable settlers to avoid contact with Palestinians.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has publicly disavowed the possibility of the first option, and the second option takes more time than the Palestinians are willing to wait for their elections.

Rabin himself yesterday shot down a trial balloon that he seemed to float himself a couple days earlier, namely that the IDF would only redeploy for three days during the elections and then re-

turn to their posts. Yesterday, Rabin indicated he doubted the Palestinians would agree to such a solution since the Oslo agreement says nothing about the redeployment being temporary.

If he strictly adheres to Oslo, the card Rabin can play is not the timing of withdrawal, but the geographic scope of the pullback. Israeli negotiators may argue that Israel is not obligated to redeploy outside all populated areas under the terms of the agreement. Geography has not been resolved.

The debate on redeployment within the Israeli government is inevitably linked to views on territorial partition. The officials now in office are unsure whether they will be re-elected to negotiate on the final status of the territory. But the agreement on redeployment will provide them with an opportunity to shape the blueprint of the final deal.

That is why these talks are critical.

## NY Times: Arafat claims Israel sold guns to Hamas

MARILYN HENRY

NEW YORK

YASSER Arafat claims Israel sold 26,000 weapons to Hamas, hoping this would lead to a Palestinian civil war, according to a report published in Sunday's *New York Times*.

Separately, the newspaper also reported Sunday that Arafat recently sought to visit Washington to meet with President Clinton, who last week met with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. It said Arafat was told Clinton had no time for a meeting.

In a long article in Sunday's *New York Times Magazine*, writer Michael Kelly portrays Arafat as a desperate leader whose flaws include incompetence and vanity, and whose bungling has left Gaza ever more beleaguered.

Entitled "In Gaza, Peace Meets

Pathology," the article says, "All that proliferates here are romanticized violence and 720 tons of solid waste daily."

Kelly notes that, in his pact with Israel, Arafat had promised to disarm Gaza's terror factions. However, "the work of Gaza's gunmen is returning the relationship between the Israelis and the Palestinians to its accustomed base of kill and be killed."

In an interview with Arafat, conducted three months ago, Kelly asked Arafat why his police had not tried to disarm Hamas.

The Israelis, with "the biggest and strongest army in the Middle East, haven't been able to stop

them. We are doing our best," he replied.

"You know," Arafat said in that interview, "before we arrived here, the Israelis had open markets - not black markets, open markets - in armaments here. Within months, 26,000 arms had been sold."

"I told Mr. Rabin how this had been done openly," Arafat said. "Was it done by chance? No, it wasn't by chance. It was because some of the security leaders in Israel were hoping there would be a civil war here."

No White House spokesman was available for comment on Arafat's request for a meeting with Clinton.

See New York Times Weekend Review supplement

## Rabin wins more time to solve meat crisis

SARAH HONIG

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday won extra time in which to seek to stave off another round in the meat war. He convinced United Torah Judaism to put off the no-confidence vote it is planning on the importation of non-kosher meat products.

The extra time was granted Rabin by MK Avraham Ravitz, who agreed to allow Rabin to have another two weeks to do something about the legislation which forbids the imports of non-kosher frozen meats, but allows the import of non-kosher, non-frozen, processed meats.

Rabin said that within that time, the Ministerial Committee on Legislation would draft the appropriate legislation, administrative steps, or combination of the two needed to close the loophole.

Israeli Radio reported that the National Religious Party had also agreed to postpone its motion, which it submitted jointly with the UTJ, for two weeks.

The matter arose last week when the Industry and Trade Ministry agreed to allow the non-frozen imports, raising an outcry from Shas, which warned that this could delay its return to the coalition. Rabin is known to have privately promised Shas that he would close the legislative loophole.

The legislative moves must be rapid, since the imports are slated to begin on January 1. This would necessitate a government initiative to insure a speeded up legislative process. Rabin's promise to Shas and the UTJ, however, still has to surmount the Meretz hurdle.

## Arafat loyalists surrender

SIDON (AP) - Yasser Arafat's loyalists yesterday promised to surrender their positions in Ein el-Hilweh, Lebanon's biggest refugee camp, giving in to an ultimatum to get out or face an all-out attack by dissidents.

"Fatah has promised to surrender its positions between midnight and dawn" today, Maj. Khaled Shayeib, a leading dissident said. "This has averted a bloodbath."

Li-Col. Munir Makdahi, who defected last year in protest against the PLO-Israeli accord, had threatened to evict Arafat's men by force.

"You either get out by 9 p.m., or I shall lower the boom and send roofs crumbling down on your heads," Makdahi said in a threat he sent to his rivals with an emissary.

The ultimatum threatened to reignite street battles which killed 10 people and wounded 25 on Friday.

When news of Makdahi's threat spread, scores of panicky civilians hurriedly packed bundles of clothes and streamed out of areas controlled by Arafat's 150-strong loyalists in the northern section of the sprawling camp.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Gunman dies of wounds

A Palestinian gunman, who was shot by IDF troops in an incident in the All Tahr region of south Lebanon last Monday, has died of his wounds, according to reports from Lebanon. The incident occurred while the IDF troops spotted a terrorist squad. They opened fire and apparently wounded one of the gang.

### Arafat names Hamas man courts inspector

Al-Kuds yesterday reported that Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat has appointed Sheikh Tayssir Tamimi, associated with Hamas in Hebron, as an inspector to the Islamic courts. The appointment follows the agreement two weeks ago of senior Hamas personality Sheikh Hamed Bitawi, of Tulkarm, to work as a deputy to the FA religious ministry.

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## Falash Mura call for reunification with families

BATSHEVA TSUR

SOME 100 Falash Mura gathered in pouring rain outside the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem yesterday to protest the slow pace of reunification with family members still in Ethiopia.

"We want mother, we want father," the newcomers chanted in unison as police and border policemen held them back on the sidewalk outside the ministry compound, causing traffic to snarl.

According to the demonstration's organizers, a group known as the South Wing of Zion, the Foreign Ministry is deliberately preventing the implementation of the family reunification plan agreed upon by the government in the summer of 1993. Meanwhile, they say, more than 1,400 Falash Mura who have been languishing in Addis Ababa since the conclusion of Operation Solomon are dying of starvation and illness. Another 2,600 Falash Mura receive aid from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The demonstrators charged that Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban had explicitly promised, last March, to raise the number of re-

unifications to 200 per month "but only 600 have come altogether."

Absorption Ministry spokesman Amnon Be'eri confirmed last night that the interministerial committee on the Falash Mura had decided, in July, to work towards increasing the number of arrivals to 200 a month. But, he said, despite renewed contacts with the Ethiopian authorities, "we have managed to raise the number only to 110 per month and no more."

The spokesman contested the figures given, saying that "by keeping a low profile," the government had succeeded in bringing 1,400 Falash Mura here so far. "There is no guarantee that the Ethiopian government's agreement [to permit family reunifications] will continue indefinitely," Be'eri warned.

Ethiopia's Ambassador to Israel, Kongit Sinegiorgia, said in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* in June that the exodus of Ethiopia's Jews ended with Operation Solomon and that family reunifications would be considered only on a humanitarian basis for first degree relatives.

## Rainstorms have little effect on Kinneret

DAVID RUDGE

THE heavy rains which yesterday again caused chaos on the roads, especially in the center of the country, have so far had little effect on the water level in Lake Kinneret.

Mekorot officials said that despite unprecedented precipitation this month, the level of the Kinneret had risen by only 10 cm.

Raffi Bouaz, director Mekorot's water resources division, said this was due to the extreme heat and dry weather at the end of the summer and especially in October and the fact that there had been less rainfall in the Kinneret catchment area than in other parts of the country.

Much of the rain is also being soaked up by the ground, instead of boosting streams and rivers flowing into the Kinneret.

Bouaz said that at this time last year the level of water in the lake was 1.10 meters higher than at present. He noted that from yesterday's measurement, the water level was still more than 2 m. below the maximum mark.

He stressed that in most other parts of the country, the amount of precipitation had been more than double the average for this time of year, especially in the central district and the coastal plain.

Bouaz said there had been a markedly strong flow in the Nahal Menashe area, near Pardes Hanna, and Nahal Shikma near Kibbutz Zikim in the south.

In both cases the water was being diverted from catchment dams in the areas and pumped via existing wells, near Caesarea and Ashkelon, into the coastal aquifer to help replenish the giant underground reservoir, he said.



A motorcyclist braves the waters in the center of the country yesterday.

(Itan Osendriver/Israel Sun)

Meanwhile, the rain that fell yesterday caused the closure of several roads due to flooding, especially around Rosh Ha'ayin, in parts of Tel Aviv and Jaffa, and around Afula in the north.

Police said there had been more than 20 accidents yesterday morning alone, mainly as a result of vehicles skidding on roads and drivers failing to maintain a safe distance.

The weather bureau said more rain is expected today with the danger of flooding in low-lying areas.

The rain is likely to turn to snow on Mt. Hermon because of lower than average temperatures. The wet weather is slated to die out by tonight and be replaced by partly cloudy, but still cold, conditions.

## Kidnapping suspect caught upon return here

RAINE MARCUS

A WOMAN who disappeared with her two daughters was arrested when she stepped off the plane at Ben-Gurion Airport last week.

In October 1993, a Rehovot man had filed a complaint with police that his wife had abducted their two daughters and disappeared.

Police discovered that the couple had lived for a while in Britain, before the man returned to Israel where he started divorce proceedings. He demanded that his wife return with their two daughters.

The courts started proceedings and asked the British government to begin legal proceedings to force the woman to return here with the children, in accordance with the Hague Treaty.

A British court ordered the

woman to bring her children back here, but the woman appealed the decision. The order was postponed, and the courts there barred the woman from leaving Britain with her children until a final decision could be reached. The woman left her passport and those of her daughters with her lawyer, but shortly afterwards reported her passports stolen and signed a declaration to this effect. She was issued with new passports and left Britain.

Following her husband's complaint here, the police, working with Interpol tried to trace the mother and children.

Police said the woman will be charged with obtaining passports by deception, abducting her children, and violating court orders.

## Self-declared Lotto winner nabbed by fraud squad

RAINE MARCUS

A TEL AVIV man who presented himself as a Lotto winner in order to fraudulently obtain money from banks was arrested by the city's fraud squad yesterday and then released on bail.

The man, aged 50, is known to police for other fraud offenses, and allegedly cheated six banks of tens of thousands of shekels.

He would present himself to bank managers or their deputies as the Lotto's latest jackpot winner, promising to deposit his winnings within the next few days.

Managers, believing the man, would then give him detailed information about worthwhile investments. Discussions would last

for about an hour in the manager's office, and then the man would open an account.

The following day he would allegedly return to the bank and ask the manager to authorize a withdrawal of a few thousand shekels "for the kids, until I get my money." He had no money in his account.

The manager, believing he had just clinched a rich account holder, was pleased to comply. The man would then disappear.

One manager filed a complaint with police and the man was arrested. He cooperated with his investigators and admitted the offenses.

## Pinprick pops painful priapism

JUDY SIEGEL

A MAN with a severe pain in the groin and a rather abashed look arrived at Assaf Harofeh Hospital in Tzrifin two weeks ago, complaining that a drug he had taken to alleviate impotence gave him a 36-hour erection.

Doctors treated him by removing blood from his penis with a needle. His penis began to return to its normal size, and he remained under supervision for several days.

Dr. Eliahu Goren of the urology department explained yesterday that the man, 52, had been given a drug to inject whenever he

needed it, but several times, the effect had lasted much longer than expected - apparently as the result of an overdose. Asked why he hadn't come to the hospital earlier, the man explained he was "too embarrassed."

Goren noted that he has seen men whose erection didn't disappear in four or five hours, but never encountered someone who suffered for 36. He stressed that if an erection produced by injection does not go away in four hours, the man should rush to an emergency room.

## HEALTH AND BEAUTY SUPPLEMENT

On December 16, The Jerusalem Post will be publishing a special supplement on Alternative Medicine and Natural Beauty Cosmetology.

Companies or individuals who wish to advertise in the supplement should contact Smadar Ratinsky, Tel. 03-6390333, Fax. 03-6390277.

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# Bosnian gov't accepts UN ceasefire in Bihac

THE Bosnian government yesterday accepted a UN-proposed ceasefire for the Bosnian enclave of Bihac, government officials said.

"We say 'yes' to the proposal," said Eijup Ganic, vice-president of the Muslim-led government in Sarajevo. It was unclear whether Bosnian Serb forces had accepted the local ceasefire for the Bihac enclave.

The proposal, made in conjunction with a UN Security Council resolution on Saturday, called for a ceasefire, a withdrawal of Serb troops from the UN "safe area" of Bihac town and for UN Protection Force troops to assume responsibility for the demilitarized zone, government officials said.

"There is to be a ceasefire. The armies should then leave the area and move to the north and the UN will assume control," Ganic said.

Serb forces from Bosnia and Croatia have surrounded Bihac town after advancing through its suburbs in a fierce assault.

It was not known when the local ceasefire should take effect. Bosnian Serb leaders have said any local truce in Bihac should be linked to a permanent cessation of hostilities and a comprehensive settlement of the 31-month old war.

Meanwhile, more than 160 Dutch and British UN peacekeepers were missing and presumed

News agencies  
SARAJEVO

held hostage by Serb forces, bringing to 400 the number of UN personnel in Serb hands since NATO airstrikes last week, UN officials said.

Fear for the safety of the 24,000 peacekeepers in Bosnia is one reason that UN commanders have refused further airstrikes to halt the Serb advance on the town, one of six UN-designated "safe areas." The mayor of the mostly Muslim Bihac region, Hamdija Kabiljagic, predicted the city would fall, and he warned a "slaughter" would follow. UN officials said before the ceasefire announcement that Serbs were advancing on the mostly Muslim town from three sides.

A strong blast hit the Bosnian army's 5th Corps headquarters in Bihac late Saturday, but a UN source in Zagreb said it appeared government troops had destroyed the building themselves and headed north.

US Defense Secretary William Perry said yesterday that NATO would comply with a UN request for further airstrikes against Serb positions around Bihac, but he said they would do little to stop the fall of the town.

"It seems that the Serbs have demonstrated military superiority on the ground," Perry said on

NBC's "Meet The Press."

The missing UN soldiers were on four supply convoys to peacekeepers in eastern and central Bosnia, said UN spokesman Maj. Herve Gourmelon.

The 102 Dutch peacekeepers set out Saturday for the eastern enclave of Srebrenica, and 62 British UN soldiers were headed for Gorazde, another eastern enclave, and Kiseljak, just west of Sarajevo.

They were last heard from in Serb territory, but never arrived at their destinations and are presumed held by the Serbs, Gourmelon said.

Claire Grimes, a UN spokeswoman, said the UN was also concerned about Bihac hospital, where Bangladeshi peacekeepers and four armored personnel carriers were stationed Saturday.

"Bihac is now surrounded from three sides with Bosnian Serb forces having reached outlying villages on the outskirts of town," she said.

The Serbs had earlier called for total surrender of the Bosnian Army's 5th Corps, warning that government troops faced destruction. The Bosnian Serb news agency claimed 240 government soldiers had given up.

But civilians stayed put, hunkering down in their homes and apparently hoping they would be spared, the Zagreb UN source said.

# Chechnyan rebel offensive fails

GROZNY, Russia (AP) — A threatened new offensive by Chechen opposition forces seeking to overthrow President Dzhokhar Dudayev failed to materialize yesterday, with bad weather preventing helicopters from flying.

Government officials, fearing a new attack, had evacuated the presidential palace. The building was ringed with tanks — including several captured from the opposition in fierce fighting in Grozny Saturday — anti-aircraft guns and well-armed troops.

A crowd gathered outside the parliament house across from the presidential palace, listening to Chechen elders denounce "Russian imperialism." Nearby, onlookers stood on two burned-out tanks to survey the damage from Saturday's fighting.

Nearly all businesses were closed in Grozny, and the normally bustling central bazaar was virtually deserted.

Saturday's offensive failed to wrest Grozny,

the capital of the breakaway republic of Chechnya, from government control. There were fears of a renewed assault after a spokesman for opposition organizer Ruslan Khasbulatov promised that "we will be in the presidential building tomorrow."

However, a heavy mist prevented helicopters from attacking the city, and it was unclear whether the opposition could muster enough force to launch a land assault after Saturday's heavy fighting.

Dudayev told the Interfax news agency he was not about to give up the battle. "We must eliminate the bandits within two days and free the sacred Chechen soil from Russian aggressors," he said.

Chechnya, a mostly Muslim area of 1.2 million in the Caucasus Mountains, declared independence in 1991. Dudayev loyalists say Moscow is providing the opposition with weapons and troops so as to oust the former Soviet air force general and bring Chechnya back to the

Kremlin's fold.

In Grozny's military hospital, chief surgeon Umar Hambiev pointed to a young unconscious man lying on the floor along with more than a dozen other wounded.

"He's Russian, but this is all he knows," Hambiev said.

Adam Tsakayev, 40, a fighter loyal to Dudayev, was recuperating from a shoulder wound. "They killed my brother, and they are burying him today. I cannot be there," he said, from his bed amid wounded opposition troops.

The surgeon shrugged his shoulders. "Maybe I'm not pleased with this regime, but when they kill our people they are 100 times worse than Dudayev," he said.

At Khasbulatov's base in Tolstoy Yurt, 20 kilometers (13 miles) north of Grozny, Russian crews climbed aboard seven T-72 tanks. One-tank commander brushed aside any doubts about his nationality, asking reporters, "Do I look like a Chechen?"

## Major set to win key vote on Europe

LONDON (Reuters) — Rebels from Britain's ruling Conservatives admitted defeat yesterday in a showdown with Prime Minister John Major over Europe and were warned it would be a "grave mistake" to challenge his leadership.

Press reports that disaffected members of parliament were plotting to oust Major this week added to the woes of a deeply unpopular premier, but his cabinet colleagues rallied round.

"I'm quite sure there won't be a challenge to the prime minister," Home Secretary (interior minister) Michael Howard told BBC television. "It would be a grave mistake for anyone to play any part in such a venture."

At least one of the Conservative "Euro-sceptics" embittered by strong-arm tactics used to blunt their rebellion openly called for a leadership contest.

The Sunday Telegraph confidently said Norman Lamont, sacked as finance minister 18 months ago, would lead them but he denied he was planning to do so. "I have no intention of participating in a leadership election," he told the BBC.

"I can't envisage circumstances that would change that. I don't think there will be a leadership election."

Major told the rebels last week that the government, with a 14-seat majority in parliament, would resign and force an early general election if they helped to sink a key bill today that would increase British funding to the European Union.

The ultimatum, backed by the whole cabinet in a bid to convince the rebels they could not use the vote to replace Major, appears to have worked.

"I don't think there will be enough (of us) to make the government fall," outspoken Euro-rebel Bill Cash said.

"We'll get our majority tomorrow night," Howard said.

Cabinet colleague John Redwood, a right-winger with anti-European sympathies, added: "The government will win. Tory MPs will not want to vote no in a confidence vote on their government."

Conservative Party chairman Jeremy Hanley raised the stakes on Saturday, warning rebels they faced being effectively shut out of the party in parliament — jeopardising their right to vote in a leadership challenge — if they wrecked the bill.

Under party rules the rebels have until Wednesday — the day after the government's annual budget is revealed — to collect 34 signatures to challenge Major's leadership.

## Toll of benevolent 'Dr. Death' up to 21

ROYAL OAK, Michigan (AP) — Dr. Jack Kevorkian was present at the carbon monoxide death of an ailing 72-year-old woman, the 21st death the US's most prominent advocate of assisted suicide has attended since 1990.

Authorities yesterday ruled the death of Margaret Garrish a homicide. She died at her home in Royal Oak, the Detroit suburb where Kevorkian used to live.

Kevorkian's lawyer Michael Schwartz said in a statement that the doctor was present when Mrs. Garrish "chose to end her suffering by mercifully ending her own

life at her home." It was the first death in more than a year involving Kevorkian, who has been dubbed "Dr. Death."

Mrs. Garrish's husband of 50 years, William, and two of her three sons were also present.

Neighbors were sympathetic. "I don't consider it a tragedy," Katy Gregory said. "Obviously it was well thought out and planned."

Mrs. Garrish suffered from rheumatoid arthritis, colonic diverticulitis, osteoporosis and other ailments. Both legs had been amputated and she had lost an eye.

## New low-smoke cigarette developed

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. has developed a cigarette that eliminates most smoke and ash by heating instead of burning the tobacco. The cigarette eliminates 90 percent of secondhand smoke, has no lingering odor and none of the staining associated with other cigarettes, company spokeswoman Maura Ellis said yesterday.

Although it looks like a regular cigarette and has tobacco in it, only a highly purified piece of carbon in the tip is lit. Warm air is drawn over the tobacco — which is mixed with glycerine — and the glycerine vapor carries the nicotine and tobacco flavor through a standard filter to the smoker.

"It's not unlike a coffee maker, where you pour the hot water over the coffee grounds, and while the grounds don't burn, the flavor is released," Ellis said.

Although the cigarette is still in development stages, it has been through consumer tests in some parts of the United States.

## Close race forecast in Uruguay elections

MONTEVIDEO (AP) — Uruguayans voted yesterday for a president in national elections expected to be the closest in the country's recent history and the most important since the end of military rule in 1984.

At stake is the future of Uruguay's fledgling free market program and its role within the Mercosur trade zone with Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, which is to come into effect in 1995.

The weather was clear and sunny in the capital as voters cast ballots for president, 99 house of deputies members, 30 senators,

19 provincial governors and 19 provincial legislatures.

Local television said voting was brisker than expected. About 2.4 million Uruguayans were expected to cast ballots.

Breaking an election-eve campaign curfew, thousands of people flocked to downtown Montevideo late Saturday where, dressed in their party colors, they held street rallies until the early hours of the morning.

"It's anybody's guess, the elections will most likely be settled by a (soccer-style)

penalty shootout," said Juan Ibanez, a supporter of the National Party.

Opinion polls released Thursday showed the ruling National (Blanco) Party and the Colorado Party, both centrists, tied with 28 percent. In third place was the leftist coalition Progressive Encounter with 26 percent.

Running a distant fourth was New Space, a socialist party with 7 percent. Other minority parties held 3 percent of the vote while a crucial 8 percent was still undecided.

## ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Israel Lands Administration  
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Build-Your-Home Scheme, Shechunat Bnei Beitche, Ramat Tivon, Stage Bet 180 Housing Units

Ninety Plots for the construction of 90 single-family housing units, and 45 plots for the construction of 90 semi-detached housing units are offered in Shechunat Bnei Beitche, Ramat Tivon. Eighteen of these plots are intended for the disabled, the following criteria applying: Disabled persons who do not own a plot, and who have not been allocated a plot anywhere in Israel. Ex-IDF disabled persons with 50% permanent disability, this disability to be attested by documentation, with validity of one year, issued by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Min. of Defense. A disabled person who was not disabled during service in the IDF, and who is 75% permanently disabled in the lower limbs; this disability must be attested by currently valid documentation, issued by the National Insurance Institute or the Ministry of Health.

First priority will be given to IDF disabled, with 100% or more permanent disability. The disabled will receive preference in the choice of plots.

Registration will take place at the Haifa District Office of the Israel Lands Administration, 13 Derech Ha'atzma'ut, Tel. 04-355411, Sunday to Thursday, 8:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Registration will open at 9 a.m. on Monday, December 12, 1994 and close at 12 noon on Wednesday, December 28, 1994.

When registering, you will be required to deposit a bank check/guarantee for NIS1,000, made out to the Israel Lands Administration, which will serve as an advance on the cost of the land.

Additional particulars and a detailed prospectus can be obtained free of charge from December 5, 1994, at the Administration offices, at the above address.

Israel Lands Administration Beit Shemesh Municipality Arim, Municipal  
Jerusalem District  
Build Your Home Scheme - Givat Savyon, Beit Shemesh (14 housing units)

We advise those who have registered for the above scheme that the draw will be supervised by a public committee, headed by a retired judge, and that those who have registered may not be present during the draw.

The list of those who have registered may be inspected on December 1, 1994, on the notice board at the Administration's Jerusalem Branch, 34 Ben Yehuda St., (12th floor), Jerusalem, between 8:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

A list of those who draw plots will be posted on the same notice board on December 8, 1994. A notice will also be sent to those who draw plots, regarding the date on which plots will be chosen.

### ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION Northern Region

Lease offered on Plot Alef for construction of a commercial building, Porfah, Neve Oved - Invitation to Tender 284/94/Tzadi

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Area for Registration, sq.m.	No. of Units	Minimum Price NIS†	Deposit NIS
15322	82-84	Alef	1,904	650	317,968	35,000	

\* According to Urban Building Plan 3307, a commercial building, with an area not exceeding 850 sq.m., may be built. The building may have only one floor, in accordance with the building plan approved by the Local Planning Committee. The area of the building may be divided into a 500 sq.m. supermarket, and 150 sq.m. devoted to offices and storage facilities. The remaining area is intended for parking on the plot, in accordance with the parking regulations.

\*\* Bids should be for the land only, in its present state of development. For all development carried out in the future, the successful bidder will make direct payment to the body carrying out the development.

† Not including VAT.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from December 5, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Northern District, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-558211, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, 8:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. (No reception hours on Tuesdays).

A bank check or bank guarantee for the deposit noted above should be attached to bids. Last date for submitting bids: January 11, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

### ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION Northern Region

Lease offered on Plot 59 for construction of a commercial building, Hatzor Geilit Industrial Zone - Invitation to Tender 306/94/Tzadi

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Area for Registration, sq.m.	No. of Units	Minimum Price NIS†	Deposit NIS
55, 56	59	1,729	2,594	338,508	41,930	35,000	

\* According to Urban Building Plan 2468, a commercial building, with an area not exceeding 2,594 sq.m., may be built. The building may have three floors, building percentage 50.

\*\* In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay the local authority for development, in the form of levies and fees, in accordance with the by-laws.

† Not including VAT.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from December 5, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Northern District, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-558211, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, 8:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. (No reception hours on Tuesdays).

A bank check or bank guarantee for the deposit noted above should be attached to bids. Last date for submitting bids: January 11, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

### ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION Central Region

Lease offered on 8 plots, for owner-occupier construction (9 housing units) in Ganei Tikva - Invitation to Tender 312/94/Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Area for Registration, sq.m.	No. of Units	Minimum Price NIS†	Deposit NIS
6720	190	190/3	465	180	1	310,793	35,000
6720	190	190/4	465	180	1	327,150	35,000
6720	216	216/3	720	400	2	601,022	60,000
6720	269	269/1	480	200	1	338,612	40,000
6720	269	269/2	480	200	1	338,612	40,000
6720	269	269/3	480	200	1	338,612	40,000
6720	269	269/4	480	200	1	338,612	40,000
6720	325	Alef325	982	200	1	440,612	45,000

\* Urban Building Plan 5017/Mem Mem, 2/10004, show that plots 190/3, 190/4, are zoned as Residential Alef, and that one semi-detached house may be built on each plot, with a ground floor area of 90 sq.m. and not more than 25%; total of 180 sq.m. + a basement within the building lines of the house + a car port of 15 sq.m., all in accordance with the urban building plan, Appendix Zayin.

- Urban Building Plan 5024/Mem Mem, shows that plot 216/3 is zoned as Residential Alef, and that two semi-detached houses may be built, with a ground floor area of 120 sq.m.; total of 240 sq.m. on two floors for each house + a car port of 15 sq.m. for each house, on condition that a below ground garage is not to be built.

- Urban Building Plan 5024/Mem Mem, 2/10004/mem mem shows that plots 269/1, 269/2, 269/3, 269/4, Alef325 are zoned as Residential Alef, and that one semi-detached house may be built on each plot, with an area for registration of 200 sq.m. on two floors, ground-floor area 120 sq.m. The basement will be within the building lines of the house, and there may be a car port of 15 sq.m., on condition that a below ground garage is not to be built.

The boundary on the side facing Rehov Ha'amakim will be at the edge of the existing sidewalk, and not at the plot boundary.

\*\* Bids should be for the land only, in its present state of development. For all development carried out in the future, the successful bidder will make direct payment to the body carrying out the development.

† Not including VAT.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from December 5, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Central Region, 88 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel. Aviv, Tel. 03-5638383, during regular working hours.

A bank check or bank guarantee for the deposit noted above should be attached to bids as deposit.

Last date for submitting bids: January 11, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

### ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION Central Region

Lease offered on 6 plots, for the construction of 16 housing units, in Kfar Sava - Invitation to Tender 293/94/Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 2 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Area for Registration, sq.m.	No. of Units	Minimum Price NIS†	Deposit NIS
6437	45	Zayin	800	630	3	75,000	
6437	45	Hat	610	427	2	55,000	
6437	45	Tet	800	630	3	75,000	
6437	44	Yod	900	630	3	75,000	
6437	44	Yod Alef	610	427	2	55,000	
6437	44	Yod Bet	800	630	3	75,000	

\* Urban Building Plan 248/Kaf Samech shows that the land is zoned as Residential Bet. On Plots Hat, Yod Alef, two semi-detached houses may be built on each plot.

On Plots Zayin, Tet, Yod, Yod Bet, three terrace houses may be built on each plot.

For each of the plots, the building percentage is 35 per floor, total of 70% on two floors, including

balconies, as detailed in the urban building plan documents.

\*\* In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay the local authority for development, in the form of levies and fees, in accordance with the by-laws.

† Not including VAT.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.

Bids may be submitted for one or more plots. Bids will be final and unconditional. The exploitation or non-exploitation of the rights, available as a result of a bid being accepted, may not be made conditional on the acceptance of a bid for another plot. No preference may be expressed, regarding the plots.

The tender booklet will be available from December 6, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Central Region, 88 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel. Aviv, Tel. 03-5638383, during regular working hours.

A bank check or bank guarantee for the deposit noted above should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: January 10, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

Israel Lands Administration Rishon LeZion Municipality Industrial Buildings Co. Ltd.  
Central Region  
Lease offered on Lots F1/A, F1/B, F1/C, F1/D, for the construction of 161 housing units in the Het Quarter of Rishon LeZion

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 2 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land in Block 3948, the details and building possibilities of which are:

Tender	Lot	Part of Parcel	Plots	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area* for Registration, sq.m.	Develop-ment Costs NIS†	Broad-Development Costs NIS†	Deposit NIS
Tender 302/94/Mem	F1/A	107	94-91</					



# Oscar, schmoscar. This show was a joke

BACKGROUND

RACHEL NEIMAN

If only it were spring, glamor might have stood a chance. But November was the month selected by the Israeli Film Academy for its annual awards, so elegance took a back seat to warmth on Thursday night.

The film community donned raincoats over their best basic black to participate in a live TV broadcast of a night dubbed "the Israeli Oscars" by the media.

The term is a bit inflated. A montage compiled by the IFA for the occasion, comprising great moments in local film history, served only to emphasize the sad fact that most of those moments were created 20 and 30 years ago.

The point was driven home by emcee Doron Neshet when he promised an evening with plenty of material for those who loved and hated Israeli film.

In the spirit of venomous awards-show-goers everywhere, here is an alternative list of awards for the IFA:

**Children and Animals Award:** Best actor award winner (for *Electric Blanket*) Amos Lavie's pint-sized daughter, who informed the crowd: "My daddy is in a play and I came to get his prize."

**Wettest Acceptance Award:** *Sh'hur* writer Hanna Azoulay Hafari, who also wins the Sally Field "You Like Me, You Really, Really Like Me" Award - for claiming that she wouldn't have minded had Assi Dayan's latest

won best film, and, anyway, just being nominated was enough. **Driest Acceptance Award:** Best supporting actress Orli Silbershatz (for *The Siren's Song*) who managed to gasp a "thank you" before bounding off the stage.

**Look, Over There! Up in That Tree Award:** To Treasury Minister Avraham Shohat for trying to draw public attention away from the capital-gains tax law passed earlier in the day by presenting the award for Best Actor.

**Most In-Character Award:** Method personality Ronit Alkabez who won best actress for her role as the disturbed and disturbing, spell-casting sister in *Sh'hur* (a Moroccan word for a type of magic).

The PVC-clad Alkabez said she had not prepared a speech "to ward off the Evil Eye."

Someone should have warned

off her seamstress instead.

**Most Incongruous Award:** Unless you take it as a given that no evening is completely politics-free in Israel, the race for this award was tied between presenters Health Minister Ephraim Sneh and Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer.

**Most Neglected Film Award:** A tie between *Flying Camel* and *The Distance*, both of which garnered no awards and for no apparent reason.

**Whiskey-Voice Award:** Evenly tied by singers Si Hi-man and Haim Zinovitch, who thrillingly rasped and growled their way through a medley of best-loved Israeli film songs.

**Most Out-of-Place Moment Award:** The Batseva Dance Company performing a section of *Mabul*. While *Mabul*'s hit-and-run

choreography can be appreciated by fans of La La La Human Steps - the Canadian troupe by whom choreographer Ohad Naharin was more than inspired - the film audience's reaction was more that of an accident victim.

**Most Obvious Angling for a Role in a Musical Award:** Singer Rikki Gal, who performed a song from the Broadway hit *Sunset Boulevard*.

The truth? Her play worked. Gal should get the part, and now she's got the nation behind her. **All Work and No Play Award:** Back in the days when the industry had no money, no films to make, and nothing better to do, a film party was a fun, exciting event, filled with loud music, cheap alcohol and no thought for the morrow.

Thursday night's uninspired, di-



Actress Ronit Alkabez should have won an award for being "Most in Character." (Feldman)

rectionless affair was less a celebration of 1994's bumper crop of 12 films than a sad comment on the state of Israeli film today.

## Voice from deep down yonder

HELEN KAYE

DENNIS Sedov almost didn't make it to his Hanukkah gig with the Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra as bass soloist in Handel's great oratorio, *Judas Maccabaeus*.

It took special pleading by the KCO to release the young singer from his IDF weekend guard duty. But all's well that ends well, and last night he, the Tel Aviv Chamber Choir, the orchestra and the first candle of Hanukkah were on-stage at Kibbutz Dorot.

The other soloists were soprano Shmrit Carmi, alto Ruti Halvani and Brazilian tenor Reginaldo Pinheiro. There'll be six more concerts around the country including one at the Tel Aviv Museum on December 3.

Three days later Sedov starts understudy rehearsals for the role of the High Priest in Verdi's *Nabucco* at the New Israeli Opera and in February he'll audition for James Levine at the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

Not bad for a 21-year-old who only started concentrating seriously on training his voice in 1991, a few months after he'd immigrated from St. Petersburg.

Sedov is tall, skinny, blond, blue-eyed and ambitious. He has a 1,000-watt grin and one of the biggest bass voices since the great Chaliapin.

"Yes, people have called me the second Chaliapin but I don't really relate to that much," Sedov says. "There are lots of people with a voice. That's nothing. You have to work very hard and study and you need luck. My biggest bit of luck is that there are very few basses in the world today and almost no young ones."

Perhaps his first bit of luck was that he arrived here too late to audition for conducting at the Jerusalem Rubin Academy and so enrolled in the voice department instead, where he's studying with voice teacher Bibiana Goldenthal.

He matriculated at St. Petersburg's famed Glinka Choir School in conducting, "but I always sang in the choir, nothing special, though I felt I had something and all I had to do was work on it."

Then came his second bit of luck: the NIO's Israel Vocal Arts Institute. Last summer he worked, sang and acted up a storm, especially as Leporello in IVAR's production of *Don Giovanni*. His prowess there earned Sedov a month's scholarship to study at the Met.

*Judas Maccabaeus* is Sedov's first big oratorio role but not his first solo stint here. Among others, he's sung with the Beersheba Sinfonietta and David Shemer's Baroque Strings in Jerusalem. He just got back from a two and a half week US tour with the Jerusalem Great Synagogue Choir "and we made a CD with me singing solo."

He's played the piano for years and, because conducting was then his goal, taught himself double bass and clarinet. He loves jazz, "especially Keith Jarrett and Egberto Gismonti. In high school I played bass guitar and keyboard with various combos around town but I don't have time for that now."

Does he have time for a girlfriend? Those 1,000 watts flash broadly and he nods energetically, but won't say more.

Life as a singer suits him "because I can always go back to conducting. Look at [Plácido] Domingo. Yes, I admire him. I admire all the great opera singers."

It's not the Met that beckons Sedov, though. He wants to sing at La Scala.

Don't bet that he won't.

## One-stop dance

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

DAVID Titchnell is dancing out on a limb.

The 27-year-old American-born performer has left the security of the renowned Batseva Dance Company to strike out on his own.

He didn't have to go far. His new digs on Shabazi Street in Tel Aviv's Nevech Tzedek neighborhood - which serve as home, studio and performance space - are not far from Batseva's headquarters in the Suzanne Dellal Center.

"This will be a place for all the arts to be under one roof, for young artists not associated with big companies to express themselves," Titchnell says with enthusiasm.

He isn't bothered by the proximity to his former company.

"For me, Suzanne Dellal is a totally different world. It is all painted beautiful and brand new. Here it is a very industrial place like you see in Berlin and downtown New York. It will have a different feeling. And here if I wake up at two in the morning, anytime I have a creative urge I can work."

Titchnell is working on a new duet that will be premiered at the Lifting the Curtain Festival which will run at the Suzanne Dellal Center from December 10 to December 17.

The work is called *Rape Me, Friend*. Titchnell, who dances in it with his girlfriend and longtime dance partner Ronit Zlatin (she left Batseva with him at the end of last season), is not entirely happy with the title.

"I gave [Suzanne Dellal general manager] Yair Vardi two names, and he chose the more provocative one. I like to wait to the end of my creation to give it a name."

That said, he does explain that the new piece "is about a kind of relationship between an over-confident person who manipulates people and uses people and hurts other people, and a more insecure person who is thinking about himself and then hurts himself."

In a way it is autobiographical. It's about confidence and blindness resulting from that confidence."

The apex of Titchnell's Batseva days was his work on *Mabul*, in which he had a gripping body-piercing solo.

"I did *Mabul* just after my father died, and so the whole body-piercing part was dedicated to my father. He had Parkinson's disease and that was a very good outlet for me to remember him."

TITCHNELL danced with Ohad



David Titchnell and dance partner Ronit Zlatin perform his provocatively titled work 'Rape Me, Friend,' soon to be showing at the Suzanne Dellal Center in Tel Aviv. (Gadi Dagoo)

Naharin's company in New York. and gladly accepted the choreographer's invitation to join Batseva when Naharin became its artistic director.

The Los Angeles native had visited Israel several times with his family and felt a close identification with the country. But four years in any place is enough, he says, adding that there were also other reasons which led to his decision to leave Batseva.

Not that he suffered with Batseva. On the contrary. "Compared to other dance companies, there was relatively

little competition in Batseva. There are no soloists in the company; everything is equal. And like a football team, you have ups and downs. You are close with some members at some periods and the other way around."

But Titchnell decided he had had enough of the "group dynamic situation and the huge pressure in the company." He also realized that "if I stayed, then after 10 years I would just be dancing in a big company. I grew a lot as a dancer in these four years. It was a very good experience, but I also want to do my own things."

Titchnell also did not like the fact that Naharin's work had changed in recent years from "very personal to more spectacle and bigger. I like smaller, more intimate works. I like to get inside the person."

Nor was he happy with the money he earned in Batseva. "Salaries are lower than other dance companies around the world. I can make a month's wages in one day with my own solo children's show. All your time is sucked up in Batseva. The company is your whole life, and at times it's too much."

## Mefano's specialty: Music as a modern language

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

CALL him Thoroughly Modern Mefano. Composer/conductor Paul Mefano, 37, devotes virtually all his time to various aspects of contemporary music.

In 1972, the Paris-based Mefano founded 2E2M, one of the world's leading contemporary music ensembles.

When he made his local debut here last year, it was - naturally - with the Meet the 21st Century ensemble, which is comprised mainly of members of the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra.

Now Mefano is back at work with this same ensemble.

There is a problem of communication with contemporary music," Mefano said in a telephone interview from his home in Paris. "Very often musicians and music

lovers forget that music is alive and with us."

He argues, however, that the "language of music is never a problem with people, if they don't come with preconceived ideas."

Audiences, he says, must come with open minds, even to the point of preparing themselves in advance.

Mefano, who teaches at the Paris Conservatory, also suggests that contemporary composers do not always get enough cooperation from the musicians who play their works.

"The music of our time is mostly badly played, and then the message can't reach the audience."

Also, the public does not always understand that "creation is sometimes still in the laboratory. Even Brahms and Beethoven's music took a long time to be understood."

Mefano does not suggest that all contemporary music is first rate or even good. "Only history will decide which music will survive and which not," he says. "And you must remember that even in the time of Mozart and Beethoven there were many mediocre composers whose history is mostly deleted."

While Mefano tries to champion contemporary music, more often than not he stumbles into this "vicious circle in which the public and the critics are not interested by new works or ideas. We are in a sort of ghetto, but even ghettos have their humanity. We are ghettoized by the conditions of the society."

MEFANO WAS born in Basra,

Iraq.

"My father was a teacher in Alliance Française in Basra, and then in Baghdad and Damascus." He traveled all over the Middle East with his parents, arriving in Palestine in 1944, where he spent some time on Kibbutz Ein Harod. He then moved on to Morocco and to France, where he settled.

He never forgot his Jewish roots, however, and searched for Jewish music to perform. He recently recorded a work by Gideon Klein, one of many artists who composed music in Theresienstadt and then died in Nazi concentration camps.

He plans a performance with 2E2M of another Theresienstadt piece, Viktor Ullman's opera *Der Kaiser von Atlantis*. Mefano also recently recorded *Ani Ma'amin* (I

Believe), Darius Milhaud's oratorio to a text by Elie Wiesel. He also he plans to perform some contemporary Israeli music with his ensemble.

The Meet the 21st Century ensemble under Mefano's baton performs this Sunday at the Jerusalem Music Center and the following evening at the Israel Music Conservatory in Tel Aviv. The program features Toru Takemitsu's *Rain-spell*, Stravinsky's *Epiaph* and his *Three Japanese Lyrics*, Mefano's *Estampes Japonaises*, Morton Feldman's *Madam Press Died Last Week at Ninety* and Thomas Marco's *Divanes y Qasidas*.

Guest soloists include soprano Lili Ture and pianist Ora Rotem, the latter playing Mordechai Seter's 1982 piano sonata.

## Children's Channel presenter skips down the yellow brick road

HELEN KAYE

LAST week, Michal Yanai's ankle was strapped. She twisted it rehearsing for her role as Dorothy in *The Wizard of Oz*, written and directed by Uri Paster. It opens tomorrow at the Tel Aviv Cinerama.

"Don't worry, it's nearly better," Yanai, 22, says and flashes a dazzling smile.

Ten minutes later, she's on stage cavorting with Toto (Itai Segal), the Tin Man (Adam), the

Scarecrow (Sa'ar Ben-Yosef) and the Cowardly Lion (Tzahi Noy) on their way to see the wonderful wizard (Arik Lavi).

Abetted by Yaron Kafkafi's music and lyrics, Paster's version, complete with Madonna-clone witches, blends messages of peace, love and environmental correctness into the well-loved story line of Frank Baum's classic tale. And of course, after they've been tried and found true, the characters get their hearts' desire.

Yanai's desire has always been the stage. She first appeared professionally at age eight in children's theater. When she was 13, she taught herself magic so she could earn money entertaining children at birthday parties. At 16, she appeared in the Habimah production of *The Father* and on TV for the first time. For the last three years, she's been making a name for herself as a presenter on cable

TV's Children's Channel.

She's in her final year at the Beit Zvi Drama School, in Ramat Gan, where she recently played Adela in Lorca's drama *House of Bernarda Alba*. Adela is a young woman whose natural instincts have been repressed.

But Dorothy, says Yanai, is a little girl and, in preparing for that role, "I looked for magic and the warmth a child has, the sort of child that everybody would want to be friends with."

"It's better to learn acting when you're older, because then you can be less tentative about exploring yourself, because that's what acting's all about, finding a new part of ourselves every time."

Working with Paster has been marvelous, says Yanai, "because he has terrific imagination, like a kid that's never stopped dreaming. For him, everything's magic."

And for her?

"I'm still looking..."

## SEE IT IN HEBREW HEAR IT IN ENGLISH!

### THE VISIT OF THE OLD LADY

Nov. 29 at 8:30 p.m.

Modern classic by Dürrenmatt about the revenge of a millionaire on the lover who jilted her.

Co-production of Habima and the CAMERI Theatre with

Oded Teomi and Lia Koenig in the leading roles.

"A most successful visit... irresistible" YEDIOT AHARONOT

### GORODISH

Dec. 6 at 8:30 p.m.

The tragic story of the Six Day War hero who became a national outcast after the Yom Kippur War.

"This isn't a show it is a seance... an obligatory experience."

HADASHOT

"Bitterly provocative... as important as it is interesting."

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## The Syrian advantage

**W**HENEVER Israelis are killed by terrorists and doubts are voiced about the wisdom of Israel's agreement with the PLO, the government points to Israel's "peace dividends." The sacrifices and concessions may be painful, say government spokesmen, but they have caused an historic change in Arab attitudes, which has made possible a peace treaty with Jordan and open commercial and diplomatic ties with other Arab countries.

What is seldom mentioned is that not only Arab attitudes have been affected by the process. The peace negotiations have caused changes in the world's relations with Syria, even before Damascus has made a single meaningful concession.

The most dramatic of these changes has been the lifting of the European embargo on arms sales. Imposed in 1986, the embargo was Europe's response to the conviction of Syrian intelligence agent Nezar Hindawi, who had planted a bomb on an El Al airliner in London. (Farouk Shara, director of the Syrian tourist office in Britain at the time and now Syria's foreign minister, left London under suspicious circumstances as soon as Hindawi was apprehended.)

This was not, of course, Syria's only involvement in terrorist acts. Only last week, President Hafez Assad personally intervened with the Austrian government to have a relative of his, Faisal Samach, released from custody. Arrested at the request of the German government, Samach was wanted for involvement in terrorist activities when he served in the Syrian embassy in East Germany in the 1980s.

According to the German government, he was in charge of activating the notorious terrorist Carlos and supplying him with weapons, intelligence, and equipment. But the Austrians yielded to the Syrian pressure, rationalizing their action by claiming that although Samach had arrived in Austria as a businessman on a tourist visa, he was still a diplomat who had immunity to extradition.

## UN falls with Bihac

**W**HILE the safety of 60,000 civilians in besieged Bihac is the main immediate concern of the world community, it is not too early to declare that the collapse of the Bosnian government enclave is a crushing blow to United Nations and NATO credibility. Both the US secretary of defense and the UN commander in Bosnia conceded last night that Serb forces had won the battle for Bihac, and that more NATO air strikes to try to save the UN safe area would be totally pointless.

The UN will emerge as the main stooge of the combatants, primarily the Serbs, but by assuming operational control of NATO, the Security Council has dragged the once-mighty Western military alliance down with it. The international failure to defend the internationally designated "safe areas" of Bosnia will go down in history as the first serious collapse of international law in the post-Cold War period. Even worse, after last Monday's NATO raid on Serb anti-aircraft batteries, the Serbs have made virtual hostages of more than 200 Canadian, French, Ukrainian, and Russian peacekeepers surrounded at weapons collection points near Sarajevo.

The catalog of Western diplomatic incompetence in the former Yugoslavia is now a long one. It began with the over-hasty international recognition of Croatia and Bosnia as the old communist state structure collapsed. It was followed by other knee-jerk declarations that could not be followed through - usually based on outraged and emotional public reactions to atrocities such as ethnic cleansing, concentration camps, and February's bloody mortar attack on Sarajevo market.

Assad's ultimate aim is to achieve Western respectability, and with it Western investments, credits, and economic assistance. He does not need European arms: His army is anyway equipped mostly with Russian arms, and he gets all he wants from Russia and China. But the lifting of the embargo and the release of Samach - whose trial could have caused Assad great embarrassment - will help him achieve this goal.

In practical terms, this means that the Russians can sell him huge quantities of sophisticated arms without risking Western objection; and that the pressure on the US to take Syria off the list of terrorist-sponsoring states will grow.

That Syria still sponsors 10 Palestinian terrorist groups, including Hamas and Islamic Jihad; that it controls and directs Hizbullah, the world's most dangerous terrorist organization today; and that the anti-Turkish Kurdish terrorist organization PKK is also headquartered in Damascus will all pale into insignificance once Europe gives the Assad regime its stamp of approval.

Such developments make Assad's refusal to make even the most symbolic "confidence building" gesture seem judicious. He is obviously unimpressed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's vow that Israel will make no more public concessions until Syria demonstrates some good will.

On the contrary. Expecting Israel to make all the concessions he demands, he still refuses to let families of Israeli MIA's visit Syria or allow Israeli journalists into his country. Nor has he kept his promise to President Bill Clinton to condemn terrorism, or permitted the Lebanese to establish a committee to discuss Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon directly with the Israelis.

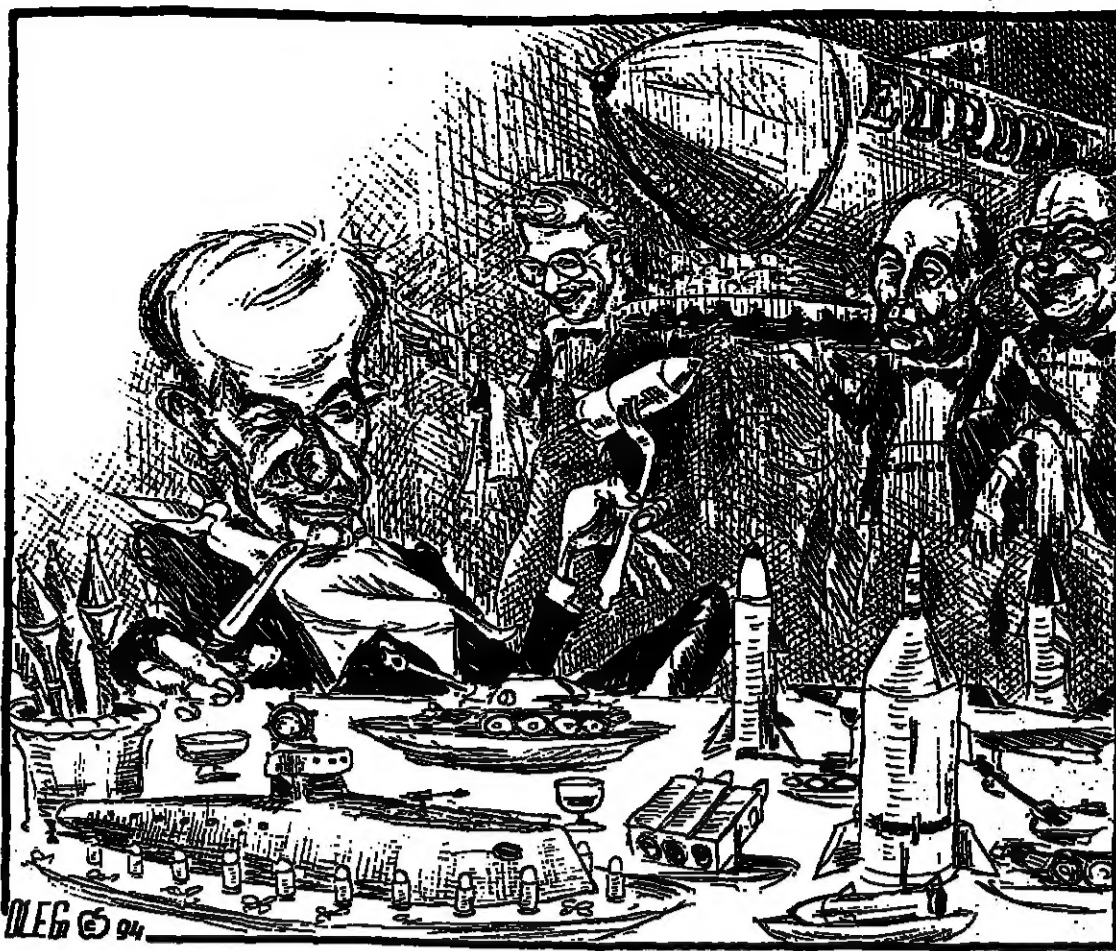
Yet it is the world community that is moving toward Assad, who seems to realize that stubborn negotiators usually win. Of course, he has an inestimable advantage over Israel: He need not worry about a Syrian Peace Now group demonstrating outside his palace.

The UN on the ground in Bosnia has become a pawn in the power games of the combatants, losing all respect and credibility in the process. The UN in the air - executed by NATO - has been shot down by political sniping and disarmed by fears of retaliation against its ground troops.

Bihac is on the brink of becoming the first of the six UN-protected Moslem havens in Bosnia to fall to the Serbs. The UN's announcement of a cease-fire yesterday was a farcical attempt to save face - it quickly became obvious that while the beleaguered Bosnian government agreed to it, there was no indication that the victorious Serbs surrounding Bihac were involved.

Britain's former UN envoy Lord Carrington put his finger on the fatal flaw of the UN operation in Bosnia. "You shouldn't intervene in a civil war unless you know whose side you are on, and if you know whose side you're on, help them to win," he said yesterday, adding that to stand in the middle and be impotent, as are UN and NATO, "is the very worst of all possible worlds, and incidentally has brought both the UN and NATO into disrepute while not helping anybody in Yugoslavia."

It is sad to note that NATO's remaining role in this war appears to be preparing plans for the possible evacuation of the 32,000-member UN peacekeeping force in Bosnia, backed by 2,000 marines and sailors already dispatched to the Adriatic. It looks increasingly likely that Bosnia is lost as an international concern. What this means for the other Moslem safe areas, and particularly the capital Sarajevo, remains the grim secret of the coming months.



## Soldiers at special risk

**O**NE of the main causes of Prime Minister Rabin's about-face in dealing with the PLO was his profound concern over what the intifada was doing to Israeli soldiers.

There was never any question that the army could match violence for violence in putting down the intifada. But it became clear that the complex situations and the vague and often contradictory orders entailed in pitting a largely civilian reserve army against a civilian population were playing havoc with IDF morale.

The basic rationale behind Rabin's opening to the PLO was: Free the IDF from involvement in such a nasty policing action, so it can concentrate on its main task - defending Israel against major military threats.

Today, there is a new and greater danger to IDF morale, now that some of the basic assumptions underlying the Oslo Agreement have failed to materialize.

Consider these developments of the past few weeks:

● Bereaved parents of soldiers killed by Hamas and Hizbullah in the Gaza Strip and southern Lebanon charge the IDF and its political overlords with abandoning their sons. These charges, and similar ones from recently discharged reservists, are aired openly in the media.

● IDF commanders first assert that the standing orders to vacate the army post at the Netzarim Junction under pressure from a Hamas mob are tactically correct. They then reverse those very orders, obviously as a result of public opinion and the embarrassment

YOSEF GOELL

caused by photos of Hamas flags waving over the post.

Finally, OC Southern Command Maj.-Gen. Shaul Mofaz admits that the Cairo agreement severely limits what the IDF can do to protect such positions.

● Foreign Minister Pines declares time and again that Netzarim is a thorn in Israel's side, and that it should be evacuated as soon as politically convenient. This is heard by IDF soldiers who are still presumably expected to risk their lives defending the settlement.

**The current situation is playing havoc with IDF morale**

At the same time, former defense minister Ariel Sharon declares, just as openly, that the soldiers at Netzarim have been scandalously abandoned by their commanders.

● Persistent reports speak of significant numbers of soldiers who either manage to wriggle out of reserve duty, or simply don't bother to show up. Their commanders simply overlook their dereliction.

● There are also persistent complaints from many frontline reserve units that the burden of service is being divided less and less fairly, and that a dwindling proportion of reservists are bearing the brunt. The IDF responds, non-committally, that it is aware of the problem.

THERE IS mounting evidence that, following the Oslo Agreement, our political leaders have assigned a growing number of IDF units a highly problematic policing role. It is one that would perplex highly trained professional armies, let alone civilian reservists.

One can only shudder to think of the effect scores of potential Netzarim Junction situations on the West Bank will have on IDF morale.

Thousands of reservists are ready to make significant financial and personal sacrifices, and even risk their lives defending their country. They deserve much better from their commanders and political leaders.

The events of the last few months encourage the suspicion that Israel's leaders often fail to consider the deadly effect their supposedly sophisticated political decisions have on army morale.

The IDF's excellence is often taken for granted - as if it were the most natural thing in the world for Israel to have created such an extraordinary fighting force and maintained its fighting spirit for close to half a century. Such sanginity is highly dangerous.

The IDF was forged out of dire necessity, in near-miraculous fashion, from among the world's most anti-militaristic people, the Jews. If those in charge do not pay the most painstaking attention to the strains under which its men are being asked to function, it could just as easily be undermined, even destroyed.

*The writer comments on public affairs.*

## An ugly new law

MIKE LITWIN

**A**T first blush, Huntington Park looks like any other high school. The kids certainly look the same.

You'd have to look very closely to see the anger and the fear. The problem is, it's unlikely you'd get close enough. Huntington Park is part of Greater Los Angeles, but not so you'd notice.

It's that part of town you might call drive-over land. That's because the freeways roaring above are always pointed somewhere else; in this case toward Palm Springs, the land of Spiro Agnew and Sonny Bono.

If by chance you did get off the road, a few miles past downtown Los Angeles, where the Santa Monica Freeway turns into the San Bernardino, you'd think you'd landed 1,000 miles away.

It's a busy place, but nobody's having power breakfasts. It's a place of hard work, of actual sweat, of industry, of large and loud trucks, of flat, seamless foreverness. You never saw this Los Angeles in a movie.

**Californians see their paradise crumbling. And they want to punish somebody**

But it's where you might come if you want to learn about Proposition 187, the new California law, now on hold in the courts, that would deny illegal immigrants access to all governmental services, including schools. It's where you find Huntington Park High and Mayra Marcello and her friends.

They know all about Prop. 187. They have to. Huntington Park High is 97 percent Latino in a town where Spanish is the language of choice. Perhaps half the students, maybe even more, are illegal.

All that's at stake is the rest of their lives.

"It's cruel," Mayra says of the law. "It's not nice." She pauses. "People should think what it's like to wear somebody else's shoes. Just because you don't have papers doesn't mean you don't want the same things everybody else wants."

MAYRA IS 14, in ninth grade. She is wearing braces and has hair to her waist. You could easily picture her in another part of Los Angeles, the one where they film *My So-Called Life*, the story of teen angst. Mayra's angst is a little different.

"How do they decide who goes and who stays?" she asks. "If you want to say who was here first, it was the Indians, not the white people."

Her friends all agree. They're angry and upset. Already, the school has had a few walkouts, protesting the law. They wonder if they belong.

Maybe they don't belong. The rationale for the law is that California, in a deep and enduring recession, can barely support its own citizens. And 59 percent of those citizens voted for Proposition 187.

It sounds reasonable, unless you know more. Unless you know that the California economy lures the illegals here, mostly from Mexico. They pick the fruit. They clean the houses. They watch the kids. They work for less than anyone else will.

Nobody can seriously imagine California without them.

"At least a third of the kids here are transients," says Huntington Park principal Antonio Gomez. "Their parents work in the fields part of the year and work in the factories the other part."

The illegals - about 1.5 million throughout California - come because they can get work. And now Californians, who came here in search of paradise and now see it crumbling around them, want to punish somebody. Because they're angry. And because they can.

And it doesn't seem to matter which brown-skinned Californians, most of whom are American citizens, get hurt in the process.

Proposition 187 is a particularly ugly law, requiring schools and hospitals to turn away illegals, and even to turn them in to the authorities. The Los Angeles city council voted not to enforce the law even before the courts stepped in.

The ugliness extends beyond the law, too. In Stockton, a pizza parlor cashier refused to serve three Latinos - who were, incidentally, completely legal.

What will happen if the courts say Proposition 187 is unconstitutional? I ask Mayra and her friends. Their answer shows they know how to get things done in Los Angeles.

"We'll riot," Mayra says, as if were the most natural thing in the world.

(Baltimore Sun)

## After affirmative action...

**O**N November 1, the High Court of Justice ruled on appointing women to the boards of directors of government corporations.

This was in accordance with an amendment to the Government Corporations Law (March 16, 1993), which obliges appropriate expression to be given "to the representation of members of both sexes in the makeup" of such boards.

The court's ruling launched a public debate on the desirability of affirmative action.

One forum in which the issue was raised was a departmental seminar organized by the Program for Public Policy at Tel Aviv University. It will also be discussed on December 8 by the Forum of Senior Women Directors of the Israeli Center for Administration.

Those who oppose affirmative action claim that it deals with the symptom and not the source of the problem. The problem isn't a legal one, they argue, but a question of social norms, which can be changed only through education.

Furthermore, they say, affirmative action discriminates against the majority, and thus runs contrary to the democratic principle of equality.

They point out that people have come out against affirmative action in the US, even among the minority groups it was originally designed to help. This is because it has helped perpetuate prejudices against those minorities' abilities, creating the phenomenon of "tokenism."

These arguments undoubtedly contain more than a grain of truth - although, in the case of women, one cannot argue that affirmative action discriminates against the majority. (In Israel, women constitute 50.4 percent of the total population, and a somewhat higher percentage in the age groups to

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

which directors usually belong.)

Affirmative action may be faulty, but that doesn't disqualify it as a tactic - although in their uphill battle for true equality, women should of course strive to break into power elites on their own merit.

**CERTAIN BARRIERS** simply can't be crossed without external help.

**Women will only really get men to give up some of their power when they are fairly represented in the Knesset**

For example, today it is men who decide who should be appointed to boards of directors of government corporations and most private ones. Unless they are forced to select women, few will do so of their free will, even when suitable candidates are available.

The women's organizations in Israel are insisting that affirmative action shouldn't mean that women get chosen for positions where more highly qualified men are available.

What they are really saying is that there are plenty of highly qualified women available, and the reason they aren't getting those top positions is solely because of male prejudice.

Without affirmative action, they add, it is almost impossible to break through this kind of prejudice. Most men won't even admit it exists, or they claim it is only a reflection of reality.

An example: Steven Plant, of the Department of Business Administration at Haifa University, implied in a recent *Ha'aretz* article that there is no proof discrimination is the reason there are so few women in top administrative positions. He didn't, however, explain the phenomenon.

At the Tel Aviv University seminar, several women argued that the problem wasn't even primarily one of prejudice, but of power.

Women want more power, and the only way they can get it is by taking some away from the men. No one gives power up unless he has to, and affirmative action is one way of making men give up at least some power positions.

However, this in itself won't bring about any revolutionary change.

A few more women directors in government corporations won't make any major difference in Israeli women's struggle for equality not only before the law, but also in terms of the opportunities open to them, and their actual achievements.

The true revolution will come about when, as in Sweden, close to 50 percent of freely elected parliament members are women.

Israel is way behind in this respect.

In the 13th Knesset, there are 10 women out of 120 MKs (there were 13 women in the third Knesset elected in 1955).

And if it hadn't been for affirmative action in the Labor Party, there would only have been nine (Yael Dayan wouldn't have made the list).

Learning from the experience of the mother of affirmative action, the United States, is all very well.

But we ought to be taking a closer look at what's going on in Sweden.

*The writer is a political scientist.*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### AMERICA'S CHRISTIAN RIGHT

Sir, - In her article of November 18, "Israel still safe in US's new (Republican) agenda," Allison Kaplan Sommer draws attention to the Christian Right's political influence in America through interviews with Saul Singer and Yossi Ben-Aharon. Mr. Singer contends that American Jews should refrain from challenging the Christian Right because "the biggest pro-Israel block are religious Christians, particularly on the Jerusalem issue." He does not view the Christian Right as a "threat" to Jews. Both Ben-Aharon and Singer suggest that American Jews should not be involved in lobbying against issues important to the Christian Right, such as prayer in school, as this type of lobbying will render their ineffective on issues concerning Israel.

For years, Israelis have chastised American Jews for their "interference" in Israeli politics. How dare Mr. Ben-Aharon tell American Jews it is wrong for them to mix support for Israel with the domestic agenda. Furthermore, both men have apparently forgotten that American Jews, including supporters of Israel, have an obligation to work for what is best for America, not just what is best for Israel.

It is clear that the intent of the Christian Right is to weaken, if not destroy, one of America's founding principles, the separation of church and state. Their success would damage the rights of Jews and all non-Christians in America.

American Jews must maintain their ever-vigilant support for the separa-

tion of church and state both individually and through their organizations. This support must not be compromised because it may anger Christian Right members of Congress voting on issues affecting Israel. These people will support legislation favoring Israel because of their religious convictions, not because of pressure by American Jews.

The relevancy of Ms. Kaplan Sommer's article was cheapened by her need to describe Senator Barbara Boxer's attire. Readers were not told how Mr. Ben-Aharon or Mr. Singer were dressed. Why would anyone care how Senator Boxer dresses? It is her effectiveness as a member of Congress that is important, not the color of her suit. Sexist reporting is best left on the copy editor's desk.

REBECCA ELLIOT  
Tel Aviv (California).

### SAME SONG

Sir, - Our thanks to Arnold Kisch for his article "Hard facts of survival" (October 31). He is singing the same song that Rabbi Meir Kahane proposed over 20 years ago, which is "Israel - separate and survive, or do not and disappear." Arab and Jew living together in the land of Israel cannot occur. They have 22 lands to call home, Jews have but one.

DAVID BEN ELIEZER,  
President,

Kach International  
Los Angeles.

### LACK OF LEGAL EXPERTISE

Sir, - The fumbling inadequacies of the government in dealing with the problem of Orient House, the composition and nature of the elected body, and the demands made of the PLO with regard to Hamas, have their roots in an earlier failure: that in the negotiation and drafting of an agreement with such fateful consequences.

It is difficult to grasp why the prime minister did not make use of one of the stars in the local legal firmament who is identified with his party. Mr. Rabin was prepared to consult with one of them in the Dori case. However, he seems to regard the present agreement which deals with what is, according to him, the peace process, and according to others, the fate of the country, as being of lesser value.

Both in England and America it is not unusual for government authorities to place files with top private legal talent, as in fact Israel did in the matter of the Bank of North America.

The question may even be asked whether any experienced attorney would not have ensured an agreement with proper definitions of basic terms and concepts including the question of sanctions for breach of an agreement. I venture to suggest that, in most offices, the "peace" agreement would not pass muster even if the subject matter were only a two-roomed apartment.

LOUIS GARB  
Jerusalem.



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## Two Roads Bosnia Makes Atlantic Unity An Oxymoron

As the war in the Balkans drags on, two divergent visions of the Bosnia conflict are dividing the United States from Britain and France, whose positions are closer to Russia's. A scene earlier this year in war-weary Sarajevo.

By ROGER COHEN

**L**IKE a slow cancer, the Bosnian war is eating away at the Atlantic alliance, laying bare a divergence of strategic interests so basic as to raise the question of whether France and Britain can truly be considered America's allies, at least in the way that they were in confronting Moscow during the cold war. Last week the issue was Bihac, yet another small, hitherto unknown Muslim enclave in Bosnia under assault from Serbs. The Clinton Administration wanted stronger action beyond the two selective NATO air strikes carried out last week against Serb positions in Croatia and Bosnia. It proposed an immediate demilitarization of the Bihac area backed by the threat of new, more destructive NATO air raids. But, taking positions closer to Russia's than to America's, west European governments balked. In one sense their reasoning was purely practical: Europeans, including the Russians, have peacekeeping troops in harm's way in Bosnia, and Americans do not. But if the American decision not to send troops to Bosnia — made by the Bush Administration in 1992 and upheld by

President Clinton — has sapped NATO unity, it has also diverted attention from deeper problems. The Bosnian war confronts Europeans and Americans with different strategic considerations, whereas the old Soviet threat presented the same overall danger on both sides of the Atlantic and so acted as the superglue of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

### Not in Our Backyard

The first strategic difference is obvious. Bosnia, unlike the Soviet Union, is not an intercontinental threat; the United States has a buffer called the Atlantic Ocean. Europe does not have this luxury. In fact, Bosnia is to France as Chicago is to New York. This geographical fact makes European countries, including Russia, more inclined to put a priority on ending the war and helps to explain recent European outrage at President Clinton's decision to stop enforcing the arms embargo against Bosnia's Muslim-led Government. Since World War I, Europeans have carried memories of what can happen when they get drawn into taking sides on the treacherous ground of the Balkans.

The second strategic difference is more subtle, but

### One Balkan crisis follows another, putting Britain, France and Russia more clearly at odds with the United States.

no less important. It concerns Islam, and the nations' differing views of Bosnia's Muslim community. For the Clinton Administration, the defense of the moderate Islam of the Balkans is also a way to bolster moderate Islamic countries generally — particularly two crucial and potentially vulnerable allies, Egypt and Turkey — against Islamic fundamentalism. "We have been pretty careful about reaching out to moderate Islam," said Jonathan Spalter, a spokesman for the National Security Council. "Of course, we have never explicitly stated that there is a beachhead in Sarajevo to check Tehran.

But the reason in the rhyme is there." That reason is straightforward enough: If fundamentalists in Turkey and Egypt could point to an American abandonment of Bosnia's Muslims, their cause would be strengthened. "America has an eye to a broader Muslim audience in Bosnia," said Mats Berdal of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. France, traumatized by its recent experience of Islamic fundamentalism in Algeria, has taken, along with Britain, a rather more detached and unsympathetic view. Government officials speak privately of their concern over the emergence of any sort of Muslim state in Europe, and note the close relations between the Bosnian Government in Sarajevo and Iran.

The third strategic difference concerns Serbia. The Clinton Administration has invested heavily in Albania, another moderate Muslim country on the Mediterranean. This investment has had a stabilizing effect, for now, in that America has restrained Albanian ambitions to unite with its people in Macedonia and the Kosovo area of Serbia. But, given the acute Serbo-Albanian tensions in Kosovo where ethnic Albanians are the overwhelming majority, support for all

Continued on page 2

### Alamo? What Alamo?

## Texans Want to Get Closer to Mexico

By ALLEN R. MYERSON

**S**OME 158 years ago, Texas firmly declared its independence from Mexico, and its citizens adopted an equally firm sense of self. Whatever they were, they were not Mexican. The image of a tall Texas Ranger, his six-shooters still smoking, standing over a stack of limp but conclusively disciplined Mexicans who were inevitably identified as banditos, made Texans feel that all was right with the world. But now, Texas looks at Mexico and wants back in. So badly that classes are springing up around the state, sponsored by community colleges, chambers of commerce and government agencies, to help Texans turn themselves into Mexicans. "Don't keep your emotions close to the vest," an instructor on videotape recently implored a classroom full of small-busi-

ness people in Dallas. "Cultivate drama in your style. Use your hands, facial gestures, vocal inflections. Avoid being too cool, distant, rational. What's a professional attitude in the U.S. seems distant there." Those storming a counter outside, who hadn't booked early enough to get in, seemed to need no instruction in drama, although the class is offered monthly.

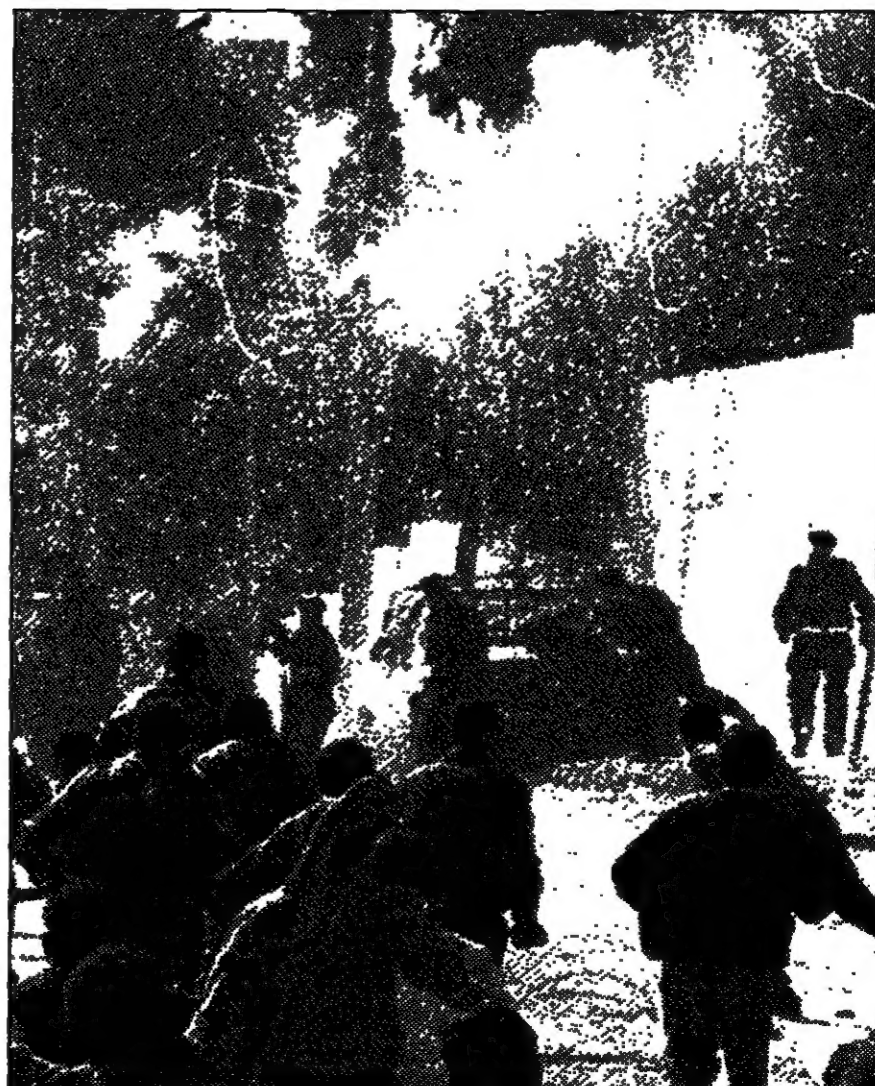
### Export Central

The North American Free Trade Agreement, effective Jan. 1, has merely accelerated trends started when Mexico began opening its markets in the 1980's. Nearly half the nation's exports to Mexico, now running at \$50 billion a year, come from this state, and more than three-quarters at least pass through Texas. In 1990, Texas had 4.3 million Hispanic residents, more than 25 percent of the population and more than twice as many as it had in 1970. Although tougher border enforcement in places like El Paso has brought cheers,

Continued on page 4



The Alamo



A power transformer explodes during recent Palestinian clashes in Gaza.

### Wanted: Metamorphosis Can the P.L.O.'s Mr. Hyde become the good Dr. Jekyll of Gaza?

By Thomas L. Friedman

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### The Out Crowd Legal immigrants may join teen-age moms in the ranks of the undeserving.

By Robert Pear

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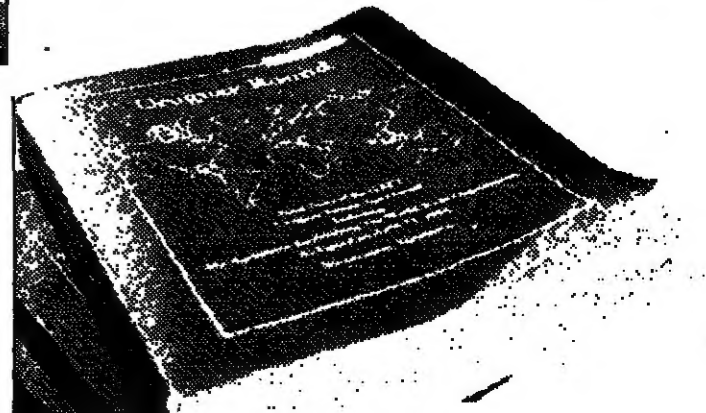
Preventing non-citizens from receiving Medicaid would cut just \$1.6 billion (one percent) from the total projected 1996 fiscal year budget of \$108.2 billion.

The New York Times

### Let's Call the Whole Thing Off You tax to-may-toes, I tax to-mah-toes, you tax po-tay-toes, I tax...

By Floyd Norris

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# The World

## Who Can Save Arafat? Arafat.

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

**Y**ASIR ARAFAT is in trouble. Yes, you've heard that Jerusalem before. But this time there is a twist. In the past, somebody else always saved Mr. Arafat when he was tottering on the brink — the Russians, the Saudis, the Lebanese Muslims, the Jews, the United Nations, the world media, or simply Lady Luck. But this time things are different, because this time the only one who can save Mr. Arafat is himself.

A lot of governments are now asking what they can do to rescue Mr. Arafat, and they will be meeting in Brussels next week to discuss just that. No doubt, the Israelis can help him. The United States, the Europeans and the World Bank, too. And they will have to help.

But at the end of the day it comes back to one question: Can Mr. Arafat change? Because that is the only way he can save himself. Can he make the transition from guerrilla to governor, from activist to accountant and from the professional victim to the leader of an autonomous people ready to take responsibility for their own fate and stop blaming others? As one American official put it: "Arafat is the problem and Arafat is the solution."

### A Lot at Stake

There is a lot riding on Mr. Arafat's metamorphosis — a lot more than whether the sewers in Gaza work properly. Put simply: If the nascent Palestinian state in Gaza and Jericho functions even reasonably well, everything is possible — a deal between Israelis and Palestinians for the rest of the West Bank, an accommodation in Jerusalem, a widening of the Arab-Israeli circle of peace. If it doesn't function, and Mr. Arafat is swept aside by the Muslim fundamentalists of Hamas, who now serve as the rallying point for all of the secular opposition to Mr. Arafat's often incompetent rule, then nothing is possible. The "new Middle East" will look just like the "old Middle East," only instead of Israel fighting Palestinian guerrillas, it will be Israel fighting Palestinian nullahs.

What ails the Arafat Administration? To begin with, it is Mr. Arafat's style of management. Mr. Arafat is not only a survivor

like Noah, but he also seems to believe in Noah's theory of management: Have two of everything. He has two economic planning arms (at least two), two different police organizations and two private militias dressed in jeans and leather jackets with bulges in their pockets.

As a way of staying in power, the Noah method is great — all his subordinates negate (and hate) one another and therefore all decisions have to flow upward to Mr. Arafat. But as a way of running a fledgling state, it is a disaster. Coordination is abysmal and decisions take forever — even when the donors' money is ready to go. Several weeks ago the Arafat Administration finally announced its decision on a long-distance telephone contract. It awarded the same

Israel, America, the Arabs — all can help the P.L.O. But if Arafat doesn't change, it won't matter.

contract on the same day to both A.T. & T. and M.C.I.

The Arafat Administration has "not done even the minimum level of homework" required to efficiently dispense international aid, said one prominent donor. Because of this lack of preparation, money that should be going into long-term, job-creating investments is being eaten up by daily salaries.

But another reason it has taken so long for the World Bank and other foreign donors to get money into Gaza for long-term projects is that Mr. Arafat is unwilling to provide even the most rudimentary accounting of how the money is spent. The World Bank and foreign governments like to have something called "receipts" that they can show their taxpayers. But Mr. Arafat prefers his money the old way — in unmarked bills, delivered in a brown paper bag and left at the foot of the stairs with his name on it. That was how the Arab states used to do it, and that is how he still wants it, so that he has maximum flexibility and zero account-

ability. The donors are already talking about some United Nations funds that were supposed to go to Palestinian police salaries and have disappeared.

Finally, Mr. Arafat is hobbled by old habits. There is now talk in Gaza of a truce between him and the Hamas organization, after Arafat loyalists killed 14 Hamas followers and wounded 200 others in a clash at a mosque 10 days ago. Such a truce is not good news. There is a fundamental ideological and political rivalry between Mr. Arafat and the fundamentalists. Either he eats them or they will eat him.

### Where the Bribe Fails

But here, character may be destiny. Mr. Arafat, throughout his political career, has always sought to avoid military confrontations with his Palestinian opponents. He always preferred to deal with them by trying to buy them off, co-opt them with a little power, or divide and rule. That was fine when he was in exile and needed to hold the Palestinian movement together at all costs. But it is suicidal now that he has his own territory to control.

But while Mr. Arafat's transformation is a necessary condition for the Palestinian homeland in Gaza and Jericho to succeed, it is not sufficient. He also needs the help of the West, Israel and the Arabs. All these outsiders know that Mr. Arafat is the problem and Mr. Arafat is the solution, "but they cannot make up their minds as to how they want to deal with him — as a problem or as a solution," said Stephen Cohen, director of the Montreal-based Center for Middle East Peace. "Everyone is ready to tell Arafat how to shave his beard, but as long as they treat him only as a problem and not a solution, the problem just gets worse."

The West Europeans, the Arab governments, the Arab-Americans — all of whom indulged Arafat with money and political endorsements when he was mounting a war against Israel — are now nowhere to be found when he desperately needs money to install sidewalks in Gaza. United Nations officials note that the only investments that Palestinian-Americans have brought to Gaza are in real estate speculation. And the Palestinian intellectuals, who were more than happy to defend Mr. Arafat on the op-ed pages when he was playing Ché Guevara in a kaftiyeh, now denounce him when he makes peace with Israel — because it in-



Yasir Arafat was surrounded by guards last Sunday as he addressed a rally in Gaza.

involved too many concessions.

"There is an extreme financial emergency," said Caio Koch-Weser, the World Bank's vice president for the Middle East. "The Palestinians have got to streamline their management structure, and clearly define responsibilities. But the donors have also got to step forward now and help them face this emergency."

### Clinton's Busy

The Clinton Administration also can't quite decide whether to deal with Mr. Arafat as the problem or the solution. Mr. Arafat recently wanted to come to Washington and requested a meeting with President Clinton, which would have given him a symbolic boost. He was told that the President — who receives the Israeli Prime Minister four times a year — had no time.

The Israelis, too, could do more. They blame Mr. Arafat for terrorist attacks against Israelis, but as Prime Minister Yitz-

hak Rabin has acknowledged, all three Hamas suicide bombings against Israeli civilians were traced to Palestinians living under Israel's control, not Mr. Arafat's. They blame Mr. Arafat for not collecting taxes, but the Israelis dismantled their whole taxation system in Gaza and Jericho without coordinating with him or fully transferring taxes due his government.

Israel's closing off of Gaza to punish Palestinians for bombings perpetrated by Palestinians under Israel's control only further undercuts Mr. Arafat. It deprives Gaza of \$1 million a day in salaries and encourages Israelis to substitute cheap Filipino and Sri Lankan labor for Palestinians, permanently depriving Palestinians of any livelihood. Israel, for its own good, has got to find the troublesome needles in the Palestinian haystack without burning down the whole haystack.

Yes, all the problems and all the solutions begin with Yasser Arafat, but they don't end with him.

## The New Trade Treaty

## A Quick Ramble in a Thicket of Rules

By FLOYD NORRIS

**I**T'S a scary thing, this GATT, if only because its name sounds so unfriendly and its details are so obscure. The treaty sets new rules for international commerce by revising the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It is so enormous that President Clinton needed 4,004 pages to explain to Congress what he was asking it to pass, with no amendments allowed.

The number of people who have read, and understood, all those pages is no doubt small.

If you did read them, though, you would learn a lot of things, some easily as informative as the small print on cereal boxes.

There are four paragraphs, for example, on how to determine if that cheese you're supermarket is importing is really "soft ripened cow's milk cheese." You could learn that the United States has promised to cut its tariff on Hungarian currant jam — an Eastern European folk remedy for coughs and sore throats — from 3 percent to 1.35 percent. As part of its effort to reciprocate, Hungary will cut its tariff on American tobacco from 80 percent to 48 percent.

Some other items are clearly worth knowing about. Some are beneficial; others look good but have no substance. And the treaty creates a new organization that could have a profound effect on the way trade is conducted around the world.

The immediate good news for Americans is fairly sparse. This is a deal that is composed of innumerable little deals, which go into effect one by one over the course of a decade. Here are some highlights.

### QUICK BARGAINS

Toys will get cheaper, and soon — but not soon enough for Christmas. And most tariffs on pharmaceuticals will disappear immediately.

There aren't many toys being made in this country, so there wasn't much opposition to eliminating the tariff — or tax, if you want to be accurate about it — on toys. Now importers pay a tax of 8 percent to 12 percent of the wholesale value of the toys. On Jan. 1, assuming congressional ratification, that will drop to zero, costing Uncle Sam about \$400 million a year.

No doubt much of the savings will be passed along to parents of demanding children, while the rest will fatten the profit margins of toy companies.

There are another 1,500 items that Congress determined in recent years were not made in the United States, so there was no reason to levy tariffs on them. The tariffs on those items used to be suspended, but were re-imposed two years ago as a device to shave the budget deficit. Now they will be repealed, costing the Government about \$500 million a year. They include some specialty chemicals and equipment to make everything from textiles to semiconductors.

### SAVINGS? WHAT SAVINGS?

For many developing countries, opening the United States and Europe to more imports of fabric and clothing was a key demand. But the developed countries have their own textile industries crying for protection, so the changes will be very slow and tariffs will be cut less than on most other goods. Most of the moves to liberalize textile imports are slated for the next century, with 49 percent of them to be made on Dec. 31, 2004. There is widespread suspicion among developing countries, says Peter Sutherland, the director general of GATT, that the United States will find a way to get out of making the

changes then.

Before succumbing to the temptation to feel sorry for the developing countries, though, it may be worth noting that they generally won't have to do as much to open their own markets as the major industrial economies will. And in some cases they won't have to do anything. Chile, for example, now can collect 35 percent tariffs on a wide variety of imports. Under the new deal, it will cut that to 25 percent. That sounds impressive, until you find out that Chile doesn't charge the maximum now. In most cases, it charges 11 percent. So exporters to Chile will see no savings, even though they can rest easy that Chile won't turn around and increase tariffs as much as it might have done.

### I JUST WANNA TARIFFY . . .

Even when tariff cuts are real, it may be hard to notice them. The American tariff on VCR's and camcorders will fall from 3.9 percent to 2 percent over the next five years, at a rate of 0.38 percentage points a year



GATT: the abridged version.

Toys get cheaper (not by Christmas). VCR's get cheaper (not by much). And lawyers get richer (period).

— in other words, less than a dollar a year for most VCR's.

But in some cases where there was no tariff, there now will be one, and some of those new tariffs will be in the hundreds of percent. That is because the rules on agriculture require countries with quotas — that is to say, almost everybody — to instead set high tariffs that initially will keep out as much as the quota did. Theoretically, the high tariffs will be reduced over time, gradually letting in more foreign goods. This is called "tariffication" by the trade lawyers.

Unfortunately, there is a widespread suspicion that many countries are setting their tariff levels higher than they should, so that liberalization will not in fact be

letting in much at all. This has a name too: "dirty tariffication."

For example, the United States has promised to let in a bit more foreign dairy products. The combined quota for butter and sour cream will rise from 8.7 million pounds in 1995 to 15.4 million in 2000. The butter brought in under that quota will have a tariff of just 5.8 cents per pound. Then you can import all you want — as long as you pay a tax of at least 70 cents a pound.

### BUREAUCRATS, BUREAUCRATS

The GATT accord establishes a new World Trade Organization, whose panels will decide if countries are violating the new rules. If a country is found to be in violation, it is supposed to correct this or pay damages. But the W.T.O. has no way to force that, and the only sanction it can exercise is to authorize retaliation by the unhappy country.

A realist might say that such an enforcement mechanism is tilted in favor of big countries. If the United States thinks Bangladesh has acted unfairly, for example, it has a wide variety of trade tactics available with which to punish the offender. Bangladesh, on the other hand, might have a hard time thinking of an effective way to retaliate if the United States wrongly kept out one of its exports.

Just how the new W.T.O. will work out is a great worry to some. In agreeing to support the treaty last week, Bob Dole, the Senate Republican leader, got an agreement to establish a panel of Federal judges that will consider whether W.T.O. hearing and appellate panels treat the United States fairly, with a threat of withdrawing if the judges find the panels unfair. Those panels will be able to hear a wide variety of disputes, and their decisions, including appeals, are to be made within 18 months — a time that seems fast only if you are used to dealing with current GATT proceedings, which can be stalled almost indefinitely.

There is disagreement on just how much the United States is restrained from acting alone to pursue trade disputes without going to the W.T.O. The accord's language on this is murky, and it is possible that a unilateral U.S. action could end up before a W.T.O. panel. It is even possible that the W.T.O., by a vote of its members, could decide against the United States. But that would take a vote by three-quarters of the countries in the W.T.O., and that doesn't seem likely.

### LAWYERS, LAWYERS

Liberalizing trade is supposed to result in additional wealth for all sides, an idea that has been embraced by economists at least since Adam Smith. A study by GATT estimates that by the time all the new changes are in place, in 2005, world incomes will be up more than \$500 billion a year. Well, maybe.

But it is clear that one group will benefit much more quickly. Lawyers specializing in international trade are likely to find plenty of work as they sort through the thousands of pages of agreements. Senator Dole's success in getting one more place to argue — the panel of American judges — will only increase those employment opportunities.

If all this threatens to drive you to drink, cheer up. Tariffs on imported booze are going down. The tab on imported beer falls from 1.6 cents a liter to zero over the next six years. And tariffs on whiskey and brandy will fall to zero by 2005. But there will still be tariffs on so-called white spirits, such as gin and vodka. That's because Japan, fearful of an influx of imported sake, wouldn't go along with eliminating them.

## Bosnia Cracks Atlantic Unity

Continued from page 1

sets America on a collision course with Serbia.

Russia, however, is a traditional ally of the Serbs, and Britain and France have enduring links with Serbia dating back to their alliances during the two World Wars. To some extent, in both Paris and London, Belgrade is still seen as a counterweight to overwhelming German influence in Croatia. All these trans-Atlantic differences have tended to bring Britain, France and Russia somewhat closer, and this month two extraordinary developments occurred.

The first was a meeting in Paris on Nov. 18 between the French, British and Russian Foreign Ministers — a gathering that evoked the Triple Entente of the early years of this century, in which France, Britain and Russia allied to resist German and Austro-Hungarian expansion. At the meeting this month, Alain Juppé, Douglas Hurd and Andrei Kozyrev called for renewed unity of purpose within the "contact group" on solving the Bosnian problem. That appeal was addressed to the United States, which from a European perspective broke ranks through the arms embargo decision. Thus Britain, France and Russia united, at least momentarily, to speak to America.

### Going It Alone

The second development was an agreement between Britain and France to establish their first joint military organization, to coordinate air forces in peacekeeping and relief missions. It was a small step, but one suggestive of a British feeling that the special relationship with America should be hedged.

Over all, in a season when President Clinton is promoting a Pacific economic community and preparing for a Miami summit to seek unity in the American hemisphere, it seems clear that Europe is now the area most neglected by the Administration. In this context, the disarray over Bosnia was a mere detail, but a telling one. NATO still needs reinvention, to deal with small towns in Bosnia, but also post-Communist European security as a whole. Bosnia has revealed profound strategic shifts. They must be dealt with if Europe and America are to unite within NATO to make an impression on the Balkan parties, whose history has given them a deep understanding of the effectiveness of force and the weakness of incoherent alliances.



French United Nations soldiers in Sarajevo.



## The World

# Begging for Mercy For Rwanda — Earlier This Time

By RAYMOND BONNER

PARIS  
It has not been six months since the end of Rwanda's bloodshed, a civil war in which hundreds of thousands of Tutsi were slaughtered and a million Hutu fled into exile. Now the question is: When will the violence start again? The President of neighboring Burundi fears that it will be before the end of the year. United Nations officials in Rwanda say no longer than two or three months.

These people have been observing the soldiers of the former Rwandan Government, who are well equipped — artillery, mortars, armored personnel carriers, even three helicopters, according to a United Nations intelligence report — and can buy more with millions of dollars looted from the country's banks.

Already, these soldiers, who number at least 10,000, have carried out small-scale raids into Rwanda from the refugee camps in Zaire. Soldiers and militia have also taken control of the camps, threatening relief workers as well as Rwandans who express a desire to go home.

"It's like this in every camp — intimidation, intimidation," Aloys Mahinyuza, a refugee in Goma, Zaire, said after three young men burst into his plastic-covered shelter and menacingly ordered him to quit talking to a visitor.

Desperately hoping to avoid another round of slaughter and epic migration, United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has called for sending an international force to Zaire.

For the limited mission of providing security for the relief workers and the refugees, at least 3,000 soldiers would be needed, the Secretary General said in a report to the

Security Council. And 12,000 are required if the former government's soldiers, militia and political leaders are to be disarmed and moved from the border, which is critical to avoiding another war.

Is the world community likely to heed the Secretary's plea? It seems unlikely. The developed world has proven itself willing to respond to an emergency upon seeing pictures of starving children, but has been less inclined to come up with the resources or personnel to prevent it.

### Risky and Expensive

The Secretary General acknowledged the broader operation would be "risky, complex and very expensive"; even the more limited mission would be to some extent "unprecedented."

As they look on, Western governments are haunted by an intervention that failed — Somalia — and by one that didn't happen — in Rwanda last April, when U.N. troops pulled out as genocide swept through.

Many governments will ask why they should get involved in Rwanda now. Armenia and Azerbaijan have been fighting for more than five years, reducing villages to rubble, killing thousands and making refugees of hundreds of thousands. The decade-long civil war in southern Sudan, pitting a government that is essentially Arabic and Islamic fundamentalist against blacks who are Christians and animists, has taken a million lives. Then there is the war between Kurds and the Turkish Government, and the religious-ethnic strife in Kashmir and Sri Lanka — and that only begins the list.

Why get involved further in Rwanda, barely a pinpoint on a map of the world?

Those who advocate U.N. intervention in Rwanda usually answer with one word — genocide. What happened this year was



Soldiers of the former Rwandan Government carry away food from the Magunga refugee camp, which they control, in Zaire.

### Averting war means endangering foreign troops. Any takers?

horrendous — Tutsis slaughtered in fields, schools and homes, in churches where they sought sanctuary — yet the West did not intervene. That neglect, the argument goes, puts a moral obligation on the world not to desert the Rwandan people again.

Others make a more practical argument: it is less costly for the world's taxpayers to send a force now than to care for another flood of refugees.

The Pentagon alone spent millions of dol-

lars last summer on flights with relief supplies to refugees dying of cholera; altogether, the operation in Zaire has cost nearly half a billion dollars by some estimates. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is still spending a million dollars a day caring for refugees there.

### How to Save 50,000

Asked what was learned from the crisis, Michael Toole, who is director of the emergency response office at the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta and was in Goma last summer, said that the way to have saved 50,000 lives — the number who died from cholera and dysentery — was "intervening earlier to prevent the migration."

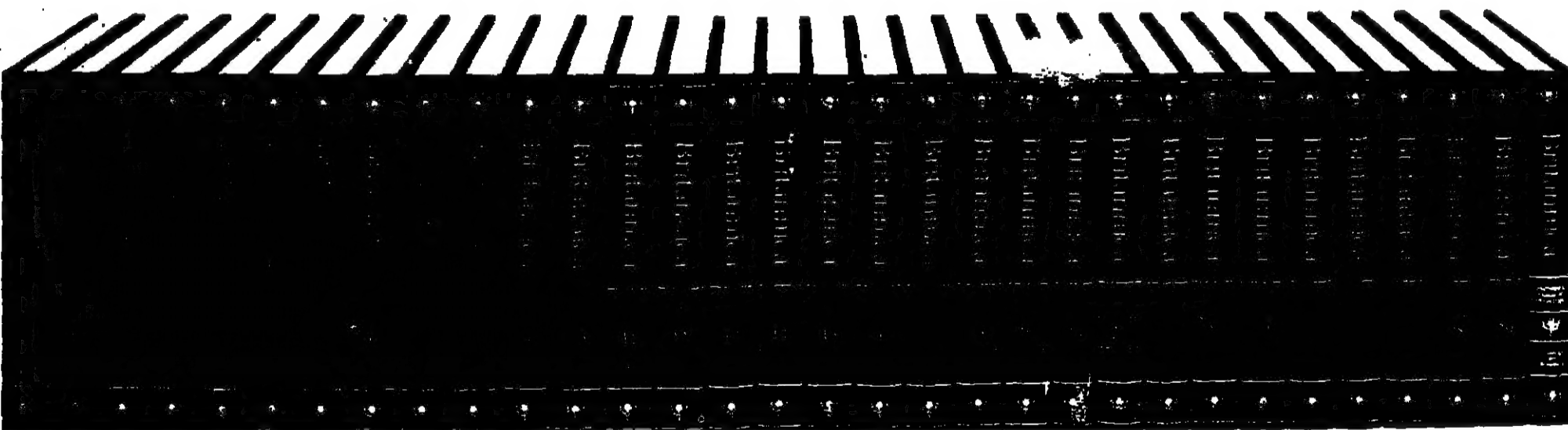
More recently, Mario Goethals, director of Doctors Without Borders-Belgium, said that "the emergency is over" and the death

rate among the refugees not much higher than in normal populations. Therefore, unless an international force disarms soldiers and militia, there is little justification for its presence.

The senior U.N. officer in Rwanda, Sharyar Khan, has said that an international force is needed to separate the wolves from the sheep — or the militia from the refugees. But the sheep and wolves look alike. The militia don't wear uniforms. How will foreign forces even know who they are, let alone disarm them?

And since the former army leaders in exile say they have no intention of leaving the camps, intervention would likely be dangerous. That is going to make a U.N. force unlikely indeed, for few countries are willing to send the young of their nation to be killed in order to stop the young of another nation from killing each other.

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# The Nation

## Deciding Who Gets What in America

By ROBERT PEAR

**U**NDER the House Republicans' "Contract With America," certain groups, like unwed teen-age mothers and able-bodied unemployed men, are deemed undeserving of the Government's largesse. Both groups were excoriated in campaign rhetoric and cut off from public assistance in the contract's sketchy budget proposals.

But these same budgetary figures reveal something the rhetoric did not. Among the ranks of the undeserving, by implication, is a group that has played by the rules, paid taxes, and demonstrated family values: legal immigrants. These are not people who sneaked across the border. They were granted visas to rejoin family members, to work, or, often, both.

The Republicans reckon that they can save more than \$21 billion over five years by barring legal immigrants from 60 programs, including Medicaid, food stamps and welfare. David Super, a policy analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a research

immigrants whose entry they sponsor.

Charles H. Wheeler, director of the National Immigration Law Center, a legal services organization that helps lawyers representing immigrants, said that public animosity to illegal aliens has been spilling over into the attitudes toward legal migrants. "Politicians are looking for ways to save money," he said.

"Instead of carving out a group of people who are abusing the system," he added, "they take the politically expedient and safe route of cutting off a group of people on the basis of citizenship, or lack of it. That sends a message to these legal aliens that they are less deserving."

### For the People?

Despite the country's history as a nation of immigrants, popular opinion in the United States has continually vacillated on the question of whom the Government is meant to serve: its people, or just its citizens. At times, the Government mandate has been broadly inclusive. At other times, it has been read narrowly.

The Republican proposal can find resonance in two centuries of debate about the meaning and privileges of citizenship. From a review of that history, including numerous Supreme Court decisions, three points seem clear: First, if Congress wanted to deny welfare and other Government benefits to legal aliens, it could do so, by virtue of its plenary authority over immigration.

Second, states, by contrast, have very limited authority to impose such discriminatory burdens on aliens because the restrictions conflict with the Federal Government's power to regulate immigration. And third, while Congress could make citizenship a prerequisite for getting public assistance, such action would flout traditions that run deep in America's political culture.

Alexander M. Bickel, a constitutional scholar who taught for many years at Yale Law School, wrote that "the concept of citizenship plays only the most minimal role in the American constitutional scheme." The makers of the French Revolution called one another "citizens" to reaffirm their participation in the state, he noted in "The Morality of Consent" (Yale University Press, 1975). But it was "We the People of the United States," not the citizens of the United States, who established a Constitution for this country.

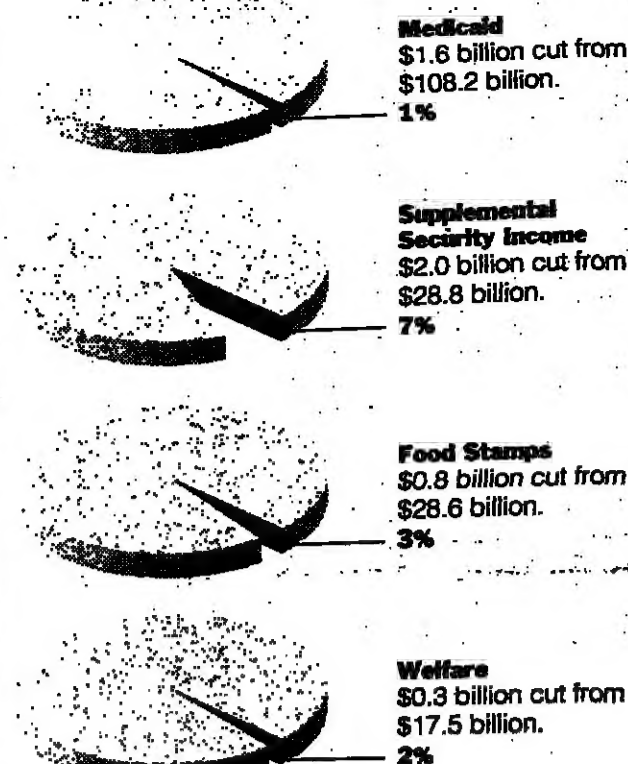
The Bill of Rights defines rights of people, not citizens. The Founding Fathers and their contemporaries were citizens of individual states, but there was no definition of United States citizenship in the Constitution until the 14th Amendment was added in 1868. This was needed, in part, to overrule the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case, which held that mem-



A new American citizen, sworn in last July.

### The Non-Citizen Share

Percentage of the total budget for each program that would be eliminated through the Republican proposal to bar non-citizens from receiving Federal benefits. Figures are based on fiscal 1996 estimates for the total budgets, as that would be the first full fiscal year the cutbacks could take effect.



Source: Congressional Budget Office

The New York Times

### The Republican 'contract' would bar legal aliens from many Federal benefits.

institute that studies antipoverty programs, points out that illegal immigrants "are already ineligible for most major Federal programs."

The emphasis on citizenship as a litmus test goes beyond anything envisioned in Proposition 187, the measure just approved by California voters and put on hold by Federal courts, to bar illegal aliens from most public social services. Gov. Pete Wilson of California, an outspoken supporter of that measure, repeatedly said he intended no harm to legal aliens.

The effort to curtail benefits for legal immigrants, who pay taxes and serve in the armed forces, represents a profound shift in national attitudes. But it is not one the Clinton Administration can easily criticize. The President's own welfare bill is financed, in part, by tightening eligibility rules for aliens who seek food stamps and welfare. Rather than banning them from such programs, the President would require American citizens to take greater financial responsibility for

bers of "the enslaved African race" were not citizens and were therefore excluded from "the political community created by the Constitution."

The Dred Scott decision exalted the importance of citizenship as a factor in deciding whether someone was entitled to certain rights and privileges, and that was unusual in American history. In practice, permanent resident aliens have most of the rights — and obligations — of citizens, the most conspicuous exception being the right to vote in Federal elections.

### Tinker, Tailor, Soldier . . .

Legal aliens, of course, are not a monolithic group. Some are entrepreneurs, some are business executives and some teach at universities, while others clean people's houses or pump gas. Some have been here just a year or two; others, for decades. But all, saving only those admitted as refugees and living in the country less than six years, would be affected by the House Republicans' proposal.

Given the current political climate, few officials have stepped forward to defend immigrants' rights to welfare benefits. And since aliens do not vote, they

cannot elect anyone to champion their cause. But a wide range of Hispanic, Asian-American, Roman Catholic and Jewish organizations have formed a coalition to preserve their access to social services.

Justifying its proposal, the Administration said there had been a sharp increase in the number of legal aliens collecting Supplemental Security Income, a form of welfare for people who are aged, blind or disabled. "Immigrants rose from 5 percent of the S.S.I. aged caseload in 1982 to over 25 percent of the caseload in 1992," it said. "Since 1982, applications for S.S.I. from immigrants have tripled, while immigration rose by only about 50 percent over the period."

Many Federal laws distinguish between citizens and aliens, but the line separating permanent residents from other aliens is, in some ways, more significant. The green card, certifying status as a permanent resident, creates so many opportunities for immigrants they often feel no need to become citizens.

That could change. Mr. Wheeler, of the National Immigration Law Center, predicted that if the Republican proposal becomes law, "a lot of permanent residents will become citizens so they can retain eligibility for public benefits."

## Now, Texas Wants to Get Closer To Mexico

Continued from page 1

nothing like California's Proposition 187, restricting health and welfare benefits for illegal aliens, has made any headway here. In a Democratic runoff this year, a previously favored Senate candidate who suggested calling out the military to halt illegal immigrants lost even El Paso County.

Traditional Texas history — as dispensed, for example, by a tour guide from the Daughters of the Republic of Texas at the Alamo in San Antonio, favors the Anglos: "These Alamo defenders were 189 patriots who valued freedom more than life itself," she said, her voice shaking with emotion over their deaths at Mexican hands.

### The First Illegals

But some Texans are rewriting their own history, adopting the Mexican position that the Anglos actually valued mercenary pay, criminal misadventure and the chance to grab some Mexican land. "Some say these were Texas's first illegal aliens," said Cynthia Orozco, who has taught a revised version of Texas history at the University of Texas at San Antonio.

Several San Antonio politicians and state lawmakers favor kicking out the Daughters, who have preserved the Alamo as a military shrine, and restoring it to highlight its origins as a Franciscan mission founded by Spaniards from Mexico in 1718.

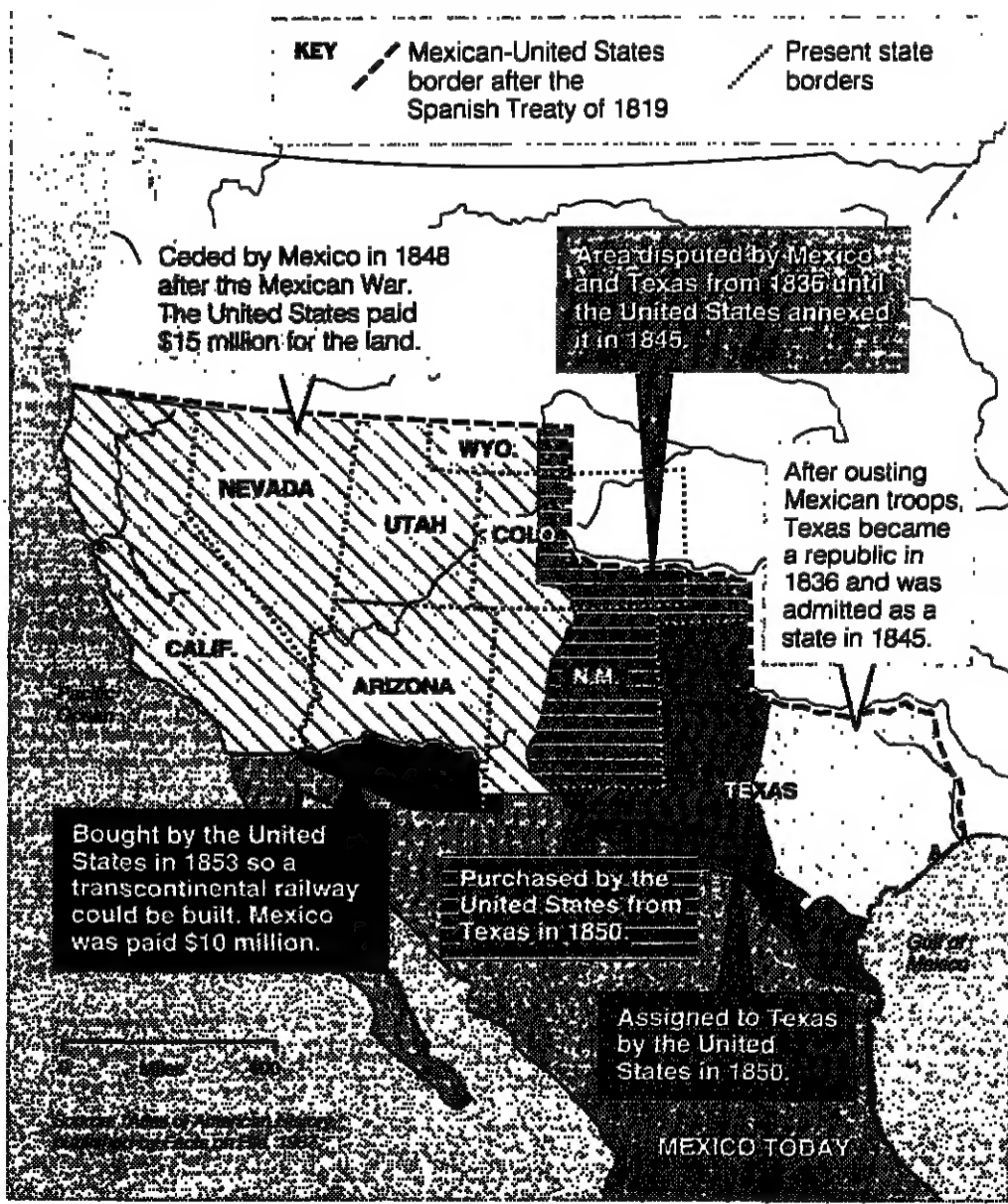
For Texas, which claims to have produced five times as many books about itself as any other state, the Mexican retaking of the Alamo and a chunk of the Texas economy might seem like yet another indignity. But lately, Texans have suffered worse at the hands of the other 49 United States.

All the state's largest banks and most of its native retailers are owned by people based in places like Ohio and New York. The Neiman-Marcus corporate headquarters is in Chestnut Hill, Mass. Texans who used to boast bumper stickers that said, "Let the Yankees Freeze in the Dark" are now humbly, and futilely, begging Washington for tariffs on imported oil and other petroleum industry subsidies.

For decades, national broadcasting, retailing and restaurant franchising have been scrubbing regional distinctiveness from Texas, like almost every place outside of Lake Wobegon. A Tex that's more Mex might once again stand out.

Texas, state commerce, transportation, health, environmental and tourism agencies are working with their Mexican counterparts. Texas and the Mexican state of Nuevo León have issued brochures titled "Vacaciones en Dos Naciones" or "Two-Nation Vacations." Texan skills — indeed, passions

### How the West Was Won (and Bought)



### Texans don't worry so much about aliens — except, maybe, carpetbaggers from Ohio or New York.

— for oil drilling, real estate development and leveraged deal-making are all playing out quite profitably south of the border.

In August, Texas trotted out its heavyweights for a goodwill mission when the Houston Oilers and Dallas Cowboys drew 112,000 fans to an exhibition game in Mexico City; it was the biggest crowd ever at a National Football League match. Plane-loads of Texans flew down to share a tall-gate lunch with Mexican business people and trade fistfuls of business cards.

But Mexicans aren't always about to let the invaders — derided there as "drybacks"

— make themselves at home. Texan shrimpers who wandered into Mexican waters have been shot at. El Paso dairymen exporting to Ciudad Juárez have had their trucks torched.

Texas, for their part, are choosy about which Mexicans to welcome. As Dorothy Parker once said about the way the French treat Americans, they are very nice to those who have money. Houston's wealthy Methodist Hospital has an office in Mexico City to lure the sort of patients who pay cash for heart bypasses. But until the state attacked its tax exemption, Methodist provided scant care for Houston's indigents, many of them Mexican.

In El Paso, much of the big money that buys mountainside homes in gated preserves comes from across the border in Ciudad Juárez. But the area has armed agents every hundred yards for 20 miles to keep out those with only enough money for a bus ride to the river.

T. R. Fehrenbach, a historian and author in San Antonio, says Texas could become an American Alsace. Just as Alsace, though French, draws its distinctiveness from the German side of the border, so could Texas end up dancing to its own Tejano beat.

## New Economy Dashes Old Notions of Growth

By LOUIS UCHITELLE

**E**VERYWHERE, companies are telling the same sort of story, whose message is this: The American economy may be capable of generating more production and prosperity — without inflation — than either the statistics or conventional theory acknowledge.

Chase Manhattan Bank in New York is one of the storytellers. It once had 100 data-processing centers in Europe and the United States. There are two now, in New York and London, that turn out more work than all 100, with far fewer people, says Craig D. Goldman, Chase's chief technology officer. If the New York center is overloaded, work is shifted to London, where the computers are idle during Europe's nighttime. "When we need extra capacity, we can get it rapidly overseas," Mr. Goldman said.

### From 6 Seconds to 3

The Eaton Corporation's factory in Kearney, Neb., which manufactures engine valves for auto companies, also stretches production and capacity in ways the Government doesn't measure. For Stephen R. Hardis, Eaton's vice chairman, "capacity is a very fluid kind of thing that keeps growing." Each month, Eaton gets a little more production with the same number of workers. The packing of valves in boxes was automated recently, and the chrome-plating process was redesigned so that each valve is plated now in three seconds instead of six.

The Chase and Eaton experiences, multiplied many times, are eroding dogma inherited from the 1970's and 1980's. The dogma held that the economy cannot increase its production of goods and services by more than 2.5 percent a year for long without running into shortages, although many manufacturing and service companies, like Chase and Eaton, tell of faster growth.

According to the dogma, an Eaton should no longer meet the demand for valves, and a Chase would have to turn away customers. They would ration consumption of their products by raising prices, and the inflation rate would rise. But fearful their customers might switch to other suppliers, the Eatons and Chases are not raising their prices. Instead, they are finding ways to fill the orders.

This deviation from economic dogma produces puzzling statistics. Officially, corporate America is operating at a very high 84.6 percent of potential capacity, according to the Government's data. And for 15 months now, the economy has been expanding at an annual rate of more than 4 percent, well above the growth that in theory is possible without rising inflation. But the annual inflation rate, a mild 2.8 percent, has not budged.

Inevitably, economists are debating the accuracy of their assumptions. Some point to the stories that companies like Chase and Eaton tell as evidence that American com-

panies are squeezing out more production than the data say is possible without inflation — sometimes enlisting overseas facilities, as Chase does, to satisfy demand.

Still others say the heralded efficiencies are exaggerated, and the inflation problem will soon appear, reconfirming the old beliefs. "My feeling is that the economy cannot keep growing like this; inflation has to kick in, as it has in the past," said Peter L. Bernstein, an economic consultant.

The debate can turn old believers into converts, or at least agnostics. Robert Hall, a Stanford University economist, is a convert. "The fact that inflation has departed from its historical pattern in this recovery makes one think there has been a change," he said. "I just don't know, and the advice I would give is that since we are not likely to run research that will answer that question in the near future, we need to understand, in making policy, that we do not know."

Agnosticism is also evident in the Clinton Administration, which is reluctant to act on its doubts. "We are monitoring the literature," said Alicia Munnell, Treasury's assistant secretary for economic policy. "We hope that potential economic growth is greater than it was, but we don't want to be the first out of the box to assume this."

Neither does the Federal Reserve, although some Fed officials express similar doubts. Acting on the standard wisdom that the economy is now operating at full capacity, the Fed has raised interest rates six times this year, to slow growth and thus prevent a surge of inflation. The danger is that today's brisk recovery will be cut off unnecessarily, and unemployment will rise.

Labor, of course, is a major factor in potential economic growth. A worker shortage can hold back growth. So can the failure of workers to function efficiently, by making the best use of Chase's new computer centers or Eaton's new machinery.

Government statistics suggest that efficiency, or productivity, is not rising all that fast, despite corporate reports to the contrary. The official unemployment rate, now only 5.8 percent, suggests that labor shortages will soon permit workers to insist on higher wages, which then feed inflation.

### Wages Trail Inflation

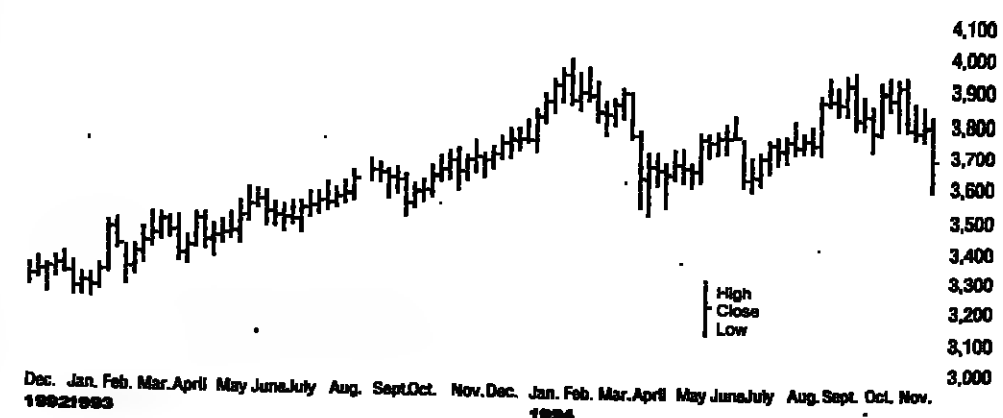
But wages are not rising anywhere in the country faster than inflation. That's the case at Eaton's Kearney plant, although the plant, like many others, has added a shift. That shift is staffed mainly through overtime, and with temporary workers. Nebraska has a lower unemployment rate than the nation, but the "temps" somehow materialize, attracted by Eaton's wage of just above \$10 an hour — although the temps go without benefits. "They take three months to train, and then often leave after nine months," said Joseph P. Palchak, an Eaton executive. "But that is less expensive than getting struck with permanent staffers who would not be needed once the demand dies down."

مركز العمل



## The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



## MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	941	1,161	250
Declined	1,812	3,249	568
Unchanged	291	916	156
Issues Traded	3,044	5,326	974
New Highs	73	24	17
New Lows	455	551	137

## MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,708.27	-106.99	-2.80	-1.22
D. J. Transp	1,429.18	-39.36	-2.68	-18.90
D. J. Util	179.61	+5.14	+2.95	-21.67
S&P 500	452.29	-9.18	-1.99	-3.04
S&P Indust	537.21	-14.81	-2.68	-0.55
NYSE Comp	247.60	-4.70	-1.86	-4.43
Nasdaq	742.52	-22.15	-2.90	-4.41
Amex	434.69	-9.35	-2.11	-8.90
Russell 2000	242.03	-6.55	-2.63	-6.40
Wilshire 5000	4,472.29	-95.94	-2.10	-3.98
Value Line	273.04	-6.07	-2.17	-7.53

## New York Stock Exchange

## MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
TelMex	179714	51 1/2 + 7/8
Motorola	163182	56 1/2 + 3/8
GM	135886	38 1/2 + 1/4
RJR	129279	64 1/2 + 1/2
Citip	124193	42 - 1 1/2
GenEl	109140	46 1/4 - 2 1/2
WalMart	106306	23 1/4 + 7/8
AT&T	104010	49 1/4 - 2 1/2
Brinkers	101681	18 - 4 1/2
Marck	100206	36 1/2 - 1 1/2
IBM	98458	70 1/4 - 2 1/2
WMX Tech	95218	25 1/4 - 2 1/2
Ford	87987	27 1/2 - 1/2
GTE	87878	30 1/2 + 1/4
Chrysler	86800	48 1/2 - 1/2

## PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
HmHolding	5 1/2 + 1 1/2	36.4
UsairG	5 1/2 + 1 1/2	26.5
UsairG pf	18 1/2 + 3 1/4	20.8
Nav pfd	5 + 1/4	17.7
NIMedia	5 1/2 + 1/2	12.8
AmGi	6 1/2 + 1/4	12.8
GlobNR	8 1/2 + 1	12.7
NatGv n	5 1/2 + 3/4	12.2
IntCAMu	10 1/2 + 1 1/2	11.2
IntMtl	12 1/2 + 1 1/4	11.2
MunPril n	10 + 1	11.1
IntDISc	10 1/2 + 1	11.1
MunIny3	11 1/2 + 1 1/4	10.8
Collin	10 1/4 + 1	10.8
SanFeTr	17 + 1 1/2	10.6

## PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
UDChm pfb	5 1/2 - 2 1/2	30.7
Musiol	12 1/2 - 3 1/2	22.7
RacMga	13 1/2 - 3 1/2	21.0
Brinker	18 - 4 1/2	18.6
Kemper	39 1/2 - 8 1/2	18.0
UDChm pA	7 - 1 1/2	17.7
FostWh	28 1/4 - 5 1/4	16.9
TuckProp n	13 1/2 - 2 1/2	15.8
MagnCvt	7 1/2 - 1 1/2	15.5
Terex	7 1/2 - 1 1/4	14.3
vRaytc	4 1/2 - 1/4	14.3
BriCAuto	10 1/2 - 1 1/2	13.8
CzechRepFd	11 1/4 - 1 1/4	13.5
BlockHR	35 1/2 - 5 1/2	13.1
ClarkE	55 - 7 1/2	12.4

## Nasdaq

## MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
Intel	318209	63 1/2 - 1/2
Novell	193528	18 1/2 - 1 1/2
Cisco	190703	32 1/2 - 1 1/2
Oracle	146862	40 1/4 - 2 1/4
Micros	119985	62 1/4 - 1 1/2
TelComm n	116597	29 1/4 - 1/2
NexTelCm	94371	17 1/4 + 3/4
Merham	90710	13 1/2 + 1/2
Chiron	86625	77 1/2 - 3/4
MCI	82627	21 1/2 + 1/2

## PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
Celcor	5 1/2 + 1 1/4	32.8
BoxEn A	15 1/2 + 3 1/4	31.9
Parlex	13 + 3	30.0
SurvTo	8 1/2 + 1 1/2	25.9
ManLife	5 + 1	25.0
MonCaaRes	7 1/4 + 1 1/2	24.0
MGI Piv	6 1/2 + 1 1/4	23.8
SBE	10 1/4 + 1 1/4	20.9
CellGen	8 + 1 1/2	20.8
GvTch	13 + 2	18.2

## PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
ShawGp	4 1/2 - 4	47.1
Futbiotics un	4 - 3 1/4	44.6
Octagon	3 1/4 - 1 1/4	35.0
PHars	20 1/2 - 2 1/2	30.5
SelfMediaC	5 1/2 - 9	27.7
ConceptTch	4 - 1 1/2	26.4
Excalb	5 1/4 - 1 1/4	23.3
Harfma	10 1/2 - 3	22.2
EducInsg	4 1/2 - 1 1/4	21.7
Brand	7 1/2 - 2	21.1

## American Stock Exchange

## MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
Viacom Var r	47040	1 1/2 + 1/2
Viacom B	37981	37 1/2 - 2
RoyalD	22553	3 1/2 - 1/2
EchoBy	22538	11 + 1/2
NAVac	17317	11 1/2 + 1/4

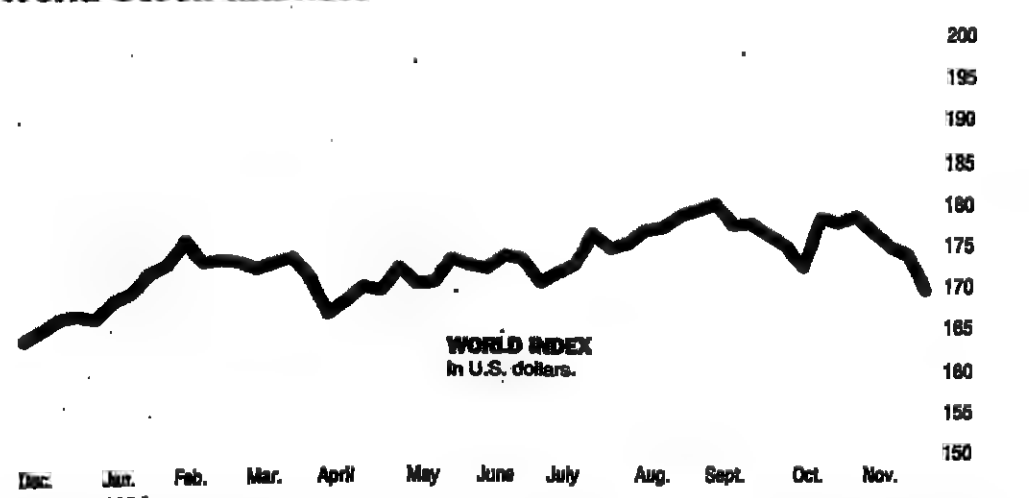
## PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
CoastD	8 + 1 1/4	18.5
Scheib	5 1/2 + 1 1/2	17.3
TimznA	17 1/4 + 2 1/4	14.5
PhoRs	43 1/2 + 5	13.0
ProCom	6 1/2 + 3/4	12.8

## PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
TSX	16 1/2 - 6 1/4	27.3
SalmHKCl wt	5 1/4 - 1 1/4	25.0
CatalLT	8 1/4 - 2	18.6
GoStRes n	8 1/2 - 1 1/2	14.1
JanBell	47 1/2 - 1 1/2	13.4

## World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

Country	IN U.S. DOLLARS				IN LOCAL CURRENCY			
	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.
Australia	167.56	0.6	2	0.4	13	3.89	148.88	-10.3
Austria	178.06	0.4	3	-3.7	18	1.13	144.29	-13.4
Belgium	167.09	0.4	4	2.7	10	4.18	132.10	-8.9
Britain	192.84	-8.4	18	-6.0	20	4.21	182.92	-11.0
Canada	127.53	-1.4	10	-8.1	21	2.89	127.09	-2.4
Denmark	247.20	-1.1	8	0.0	15	1.45	205.27	-10.1
Finland	181.38	-5.3	21	47.2	1	0.76	183.03	22.2
France	167.87	0.4	5	-4.6	19	3.04	141.03	-13.5
Germany	139.08	-2.5	14	-0.8	16	1.84	112.72	-11.0
Hong Kong	347.04	-8.8	24	-29.1	24	3.48	344.48	-29.0
Ireland	189.35	-1.7	12	7.8	8	3.51	182.25	-1.6
Italy	73.40	-5.8	23	7.0	7	1.78	88.87	1.1
Japan	151.03	-2.7	15	16.1	4	0.82	94.29	2.7
Malaysia	496.95	-4.0	20	-15.7	23	1.71	491.38	-19.9
Mexico	2029.78	2.4	1	-15.0	22	1.34	7648.65	-5.7
Netherlands	209.58	-1.3	9	5.3	9	3.48	167.04	-5.4
New Zealand	72.23	-4.0	19	6.4	8	4.73	61.53	-4.1
Norway	194.61	-1.0	7	8.3	5	1.83	180.52	-1.6
Singapore	371.40	-5.5	22	1.1	12	1.70	250.81	-8.0
South Africa	327.97	-2.8	16	22.8	2	2.15	239.78	19.7
Spain	141.52	-0.0	6	1.6	11	4.19	139.54	-7.5
Sweden	234.58	-3.0	17	19.5	3	1.54	259.37	7.0
Switzerland	180.28	-1.5	11	0.1	14	1.88	131.22	-11.0
United States	185.15	-1.9	13	-2.5	17	2.98	185.15	-2.5

## COMPOSITE INDEXES

	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.
Europe	167.42	-2.3	-1.3	3.13
Europe/Pacific	162.81	-2.7	5.0	2.03
World	170.42	-2.4	1.9	2.36

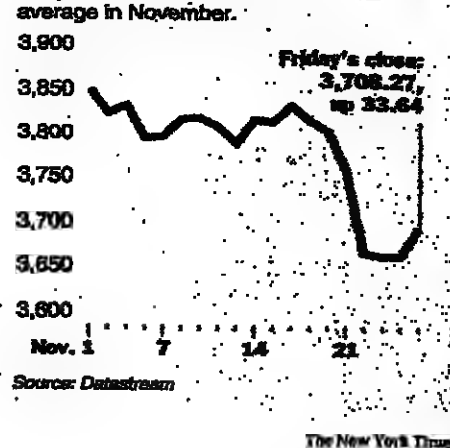
Sources: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1994 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd.

## The Economy

## The Stock Market Crumbles: Round Up the Usual Suspects

Why, exactly, did stocks unravel Tuesday afternoon, with the Dow industrials losing 91 points, mainly in the last hour? No one really knew. There was the usual doubletalk about "support levels" and "corrections," but the only reasonable explanation seemed to be that investors suddenly grasped the idea that with interest rates rising, they could get better yields in bonds. If so, they were a bit slow on the uptake — it had been a full week since the Federal Reserve gave its latest shove to rates. There was also talk that weakness in "cyclical" stocks — the ones that rely on a strong economy — yanked the wider market down. But a lot of it is probably just trigger-happy traders: no economy is as bumpy as this market. Sure enough, on Wednesday the market steadied, and on Friday the few traders who showed up sent the Dow to a 33-point rebound.

## Daily closes for Dow Jones industrial average in November



## Capital Gains, Boli and Bubble

Bob Dole certainly got the capital-gains stew bubbling again. Last week he threatened, briefly, to withhold his support for a world trade pact unless President Clinton came around on this much-debated issue. Cutting the gains tax, now 28 percent, is dear to Republican hearts — it's part of their "Contract With America." But would it be just another tax lollipop for the rich? No, some say: with the rate high, the rich just sit on their assets, tying up capital that could invigorate new ventures. And after a capital-gains cut, they say, tax revenue would flood into the Treasury. Then again, if politicians just left the tax alone, nobody would wait for the political winds to shift; they'd sell assets when the time seemed right. But of course politicians can't leave things alone — they'd be out of a job.

## Tightening Up Medicaid

No one suggests letting the poor go without medical care, but a lot of people are struggling to find a way to cut costs. And preventive care is cheaper than letting someone get really sick and land in a hospital emergency room. On that theory, presumably, New Jersey officials proposed last week to cut Medicaid payments to hospitals by 20 percent. "We cannot be in the business of subsidizing hospitals," a state official said. That makes sense — but the state has only just begun to arrange preventive-care alternatives. Can hospitals absorb such cutbacks yet?

## Ending Some Sweet Deals

Who owns mutual savings banks, anyway? More to the point, if they're sold, who should profit? Some insist that depositors own them, and should get any windfall. In reality, bank executives have often cut nice deals for themselves, getting stock and options worth millions during sales — rewards earned, they say, for their long service. But last week Federal regulators clamped down: no free stock, no options. They did back down on one issue. Outside investors have put money in banks to qualify as depositors when the payoff came, and regulators had considered limiting insider rights to local depositors — but relented after some investors sued.

## Nothing, Alas, Is Perfect

There's not much left to believe in. Politicians keep disappointing, rumors persist that Santa Claus doesn't exist, and now even the Pentium chip, that pinnacle of high technology, is less than perfect. Even as computers are vilified for running our lives, they are also seen as islands of precision in an imprecise world. But once in a long while, it seems, the Pentium — which is made by Intel and is in perhaps 10 percent of all personal computers sold — makes a slight division error. Intel — which has fixed it and is offering replacements, though not a recall — insists that a typical user would have just one chance in nine billion of an error. For some, that's too risky. And anyway, did Intel use a Pentium to calculate that risk?

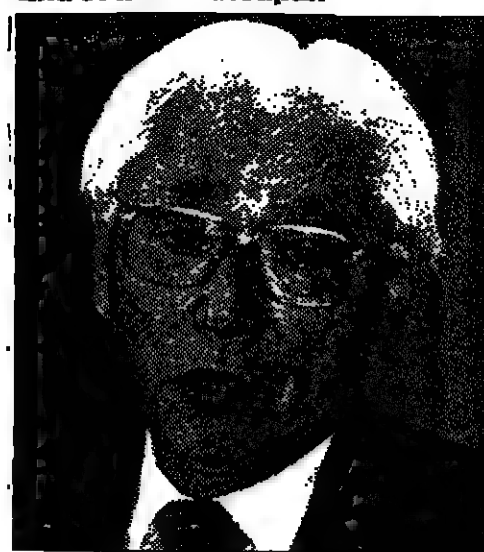
## Shopping: Can It Be Treated?

Today's subject, philosophy class, is free will. Or, more specifically, when retailers shot off that deafening starting gun early Friday morning, did Americans have to tumble headlong for the malls? Did they have any choice, or is it just written somewhere that the day after Thanksgiving must be the year's wildest shopping day, and only the most Scroogelike American would dare skip it? But free will or not, people did start on their monthlong shopping frenzy. And even if the Gingersh stole the Democrats' Christmas, retailers have no expectation that anyone will steal theirs: they predict solid sales, up 5 or 6 percent from last year.

## Economic Birth Control

Add this to the toll of German unification: eastern Germans have practically stopped having babies — evidently because in their uncertain new world, they're mired in economic gloom. Or, more to the point, they don't know if they'll have a job. In one demographer's words, Germans "have come as close to a temporary suspension of child-bearing as any large population in the human experience." It's a problem common to other formerly Communist countries, but it's worse in Germany, and especially bad in the state of Brandenburg — births there plunged more than two-thirds in just the last five years. So, alarmed at the thought of a vanishing population, Brandenburg recently announced that it would pay parents \$650 whenever they have a child.

## End of an Era in Japan



Akio Morita of Sony

It's common knowledge that the Japanese business miracle has been fading, slowly but steadily, for some time. Numbers, whether for stock prices or corporate earnings, abound to chart this. A notable example: Sony's stunning \$3.2 billion loss on its Hollywood studios, announced just over a week ago. All that was needed to mark a neat, decisive end of this remarkable era in Japanese history was one vivid symbol, and last week the perfect one appeared: Akio Morita, who co-founded Sony and practically turned it into a lower-case noun meaning electronic goodies, resigned for health reasons. It was no surprise, for Mr. Morita, 73, has been ill for some time and not greatly involved in the company.

## Berlusconi Under Fire

Yes, America's President has problems — the elections, White-water, Bob Dole. But think of Silvio Berlusconi, Italy's Prime Minister. Last week he was told that he faced a corruption inquiry, which is said to involve bribes that his companies may have paid to tax auditors, and another inquiry may focus on antitrust issues linked to his three national television stations. Striking back quickly, Mr. Berlusconi said he was ready to sell part of his business empire if necessary, including control of those television stations. He even threatened to force new elections by resigning.

## Derivatives: Whose Risk?

Derivatives: just say the word and watch corporate treasurers dive for cover. These high-risk toys have led to huge losses at companies that never even realized they'd taken up gambling — and led to big lawsuits, too. Gibson Greetings, for one, accused Bankers Trust of luring it into risky trades. And last week, in a sure sign that "let the investor beware" does not apply here, a settlement was reached in which Gibson will pay just \$6.2 million, or 30 percent, of what Bankers Trust said it was owed. Gibson was "delighted," while Bankers Trust vowed to "defend vigorously" a similar Procter & Gamble suit.

## World Markets/Nathaniel C. Nash

## Eastern Europe as a Reasonable Risk

A YEAR ago investing in Eastern Europe was the craze. A flood of foreign capital moved into these emerging free-market economies and pushed stocks to euphoric levels. Poland's stock market, for example, rose more than 800 percent in 1993. Hungary's market was up 200 percent in February of this year over a year earlier. Then reality set in, with rising interest rates, profit taking and a flight of capital from these risky, barely regulated markets. Since March investors have seen values plunge. Hungarian stocks are off 30 percent. Polish shares are down 57 percent from their March peaks, and the Czech stock market index has lost 35 percent. It is a familiar pattern in many emerging markets around the world when they come into vogue. But a key question, speculation aside, is when do these markets offer value and good investment opportunities? And how can an investor participate in a high-risk market like Russia or Slovakia without its being the equivalent of a crap shoot? The answer may be that after the steep fall in the markets this year, values in Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic are at reasonable levels — but not bargains.

"Stocks are trading at about 10 to 15 times 1994 earnings, now that the speculative bubble of 1993 has burst and that is not bad," said James Lister-Cheese of Independent Strategy, a London firm specializing in European markets. "For long-term investors — four years or so — there is no doubt the markets offer attractive value. But for short-term investors — three to six months, even up to a year, all of these markets will continue to be volatile and plagued by concerns over rising interest rates."

While individual stocks, such as Zywiec, Poland's leading beer maker, can be bought through brokers, investment advisers say the much preferred way of investing in Eastern Europe is through professionally managed funds. The managers who supervise their funds frequently travel through

the regions, looking at the local economies and talking with management. They can watch the markets much more closely than most individual investors, and the funds usually hold at least two dozen stocks or more, spreading the risk.

"There are great opportunities in Eastern Europe to make money and the managed fund is definitely the way to play it," said Rupert Lea, director of Barings' country fund department. "The funds that operate there will find much better investments than you or I could. And quite honestly, for a private individual to buy stocks in the market is a bit of a gamble."

Some investment advisers even recommend staying away from funds dedicated to individual countries, in favor of regional funds that invest in stocks of several countries, offering the investor a hedge against huge drops because of an isolated problem like political instability in one country.

Though investment in these funds is still relatively small, the handful of existing East European funds continues to expand. Earlier this month, Barings Securities of London announced plans to sell another \$75 million in shares in its East Europe Development Fund, which it established in 1990.

## Currency

	Last Week	Prior Week	Year Ago
Japanese Yen per Dollar	98.78	98.59	108.90
German Mark per Dollar	1.5599	1.5544	1.7130
Canadian Dollar per U.S. Dollar	1.3754	1.3874	1.3290
British Pound per U.S. Dollar	1.5827	1.5888	1.4775
Gold	\$384.60	\$384.20	N.A.
Republic National Bank			

Currency: Friday NY Close



# The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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## School Prayer Tactics

"We can't be here suggesting the social engineering of the right will be more clever than the social engineering of the left."

Thus spoke none other than Representative Newt Gingrich. He was trying to reassure the Republican governors and governors-elect in Williamsburg that he had heard their message. That message, put simply, was that Mr. Gingrich should first secure Republican goals on taxes, the budget and welfare before scaring away voters by pushing the social-control agenda of religious conservatives.

Mr. Gingrich would have had to be deaf not to hear the go-slow message. Four leading Governors — Pete Wilson of California, Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey, Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin and William Weld of Massachusetts — were on television last Sunday warning that they could not support Mr. Gingrich's plan to put a vote on a constitutional amendment allowing school prayer at the head of the House's legislative agenda.

Governor Wilson added that he wanted to see the G.O.P. drop opposition to abortion from its platform. As governors of big states, Mr. Wilson and the others were in touch with a reality that often escapes Beltway Republicans. Millions of moderate Republicans and independents who voted for fiscal restraint did not also intend to sign away their religious and reproductive liberties.

Of course, post-election hubris has been raging at epidemic levels among the Congressional Republicans. It led Senator Jesse Helms to almost knock himself silly with a series of verbal punches. Hubris also led Mr. Gingrich to promise a speedy vote on a school-prayer amendment and a vote on abortion when he could round up enough support.

The governors were not the only ones who bridled at Mr. Gingrich's eagerness. Ralph Reed, leader of the Christian Coalition, and other conservative leaders warned Mr. Gingrich against committing a tactical error on the same scale as

President Clinton's attempt to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military.

Mr. Reed, regarded as the smartest tactician of theocratic politics, wants Mr. Gingrich to win middle-class support with pocketbook issues before going on to impose the social agenda of the religious right by law and constitutional amendment. He told The Times's Robin Toner that he wanted to avoid the "mistake that frankly the religious conservative movement made in the early 1980's" by moving too quickly on abortion and other sensitive issues.

Mr. Reed deserves credit for showing us his playbook. The only difference between him and Mr. Gingrich is tactical. Mr. Reed and others like Gary Bauer and William Bennett favor an incremental campaign to achieve over time a restrictive agenda favored by their wing of the G.O.P. That agenda includes school prayer, the denial of women's right to choose abortion, a ban on educating young people about birth control and sexual behavior, and curtailment of Federal funding for the arts and major cultural institutions.

Mr. Reed made another telling point. He said "the organized Christian vote" is now to the Republican Party what organized labor was once to the Democrats. That means Mr. Gingrich must deal with the religious right's ambition to dictate social and intellectual choices to America. Whether he pushes for a vote in January or July, Mr. Gingrich has offered himself as its instrument in a crusade to alter the constitutional division between church and state.

His placating remarks to the governors indicate he is heeding advice not to panic the public by moving too fast. But the larger drama within the Republican Party is whether its new generation of officeholders will endorse or oppose efforts to position their party as the enemy of traditional freedom of choice on a wide range of social, intellectual, reproductive and religious issues.

## A Very Bad Year for the Neediest

A new administration at City Hall has begun the unpleasant task of making the city face fiscal reality. No department, no program, however worthy, will be untouched by the cuts in funding needed to balance the city's budget. For New Yorkers who have been just barely hanging on, these cuts will have devastating consequences. For some people, it will mean the social services they have depended on to keep food on the table, to keep a home intact or to keep their adolescents out of trouble will disappear.

But New York's fiscal troubles will not only mean a reduction in services for the poor. One of the preferred methods for cutting the city's expenses — cutting jobs — will create more poverty. Many people who hold low-ranking city jobs are minority women. When layoffs come, they are often the first to go. For them, such jobs are the difference between self-sufficiency and welfare. City payroll cuts will inevitably mean a swelling in the welfare rolls, just when the city can least afford it.

Poverty in the city was on the increase anyway. This year's report on poverty by the Community Service Society of New York — one of the agencies that works with The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund — found that one in six New Yorkers now lives in extreme poverty, measured as a family of four living on less than \$10,751 a year. That means only \$896 a month, or \$207 a week, to survive in a very expensive city.

The report also found that — contrary to the stereotype — 45.5 percent of New York City's poor people were surviving on their own, with no public

assistance, in 1992-93. Almost a quarter of poor children in the city were not covered by Medicaid or any other health insurance plan. It found that one in four New Yorkers was poor, and that three-quarters of those were black or Hispanic. It found an astounding poverty rate of 70 percent among female-headed Hispanic families.

This report is based on the most recently available statistics. There can be no doubt that for 1993-94 the story will be worse.

As government scales back, many people will turn to agencies like those supported by The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund. Often these agencies step in during a crisis that might otherwise send a family into the welfare rolls: loss of housing, a child's illness. Sometimes these agencies can provide a service that allows a person to get off welfare. All of them have proven track records in helping people regain control of their lives.

Every year, contributions to the fund have shown that New Yorkers do care about those in their midst who are most vulnerable to hard times. This year the city's poorest are more vulnerable than ever.

The New York Times deducts no overhead expenses from contributions to the Neediest Cases Fund. All money goes directly to the seven charities, which use the contributions to provide direct services and cash assistance to the poor.

Checks should be payable to The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund and mailed to P.O. Box 5193, General Post Office, New York, N.Y. 10067.

### Editorial Notebook

## East Germany's Last Laugh

BERLIN  
In outworn cliché, Germans are as heavy as their national diet, bereft of a sense of humor. A visitor here quickly learns this is not true of Germans in general, or in particular of Ossis, the former citizens of the Communist East. This was readily apparent in Berlin this November, the fifth anniversary of the demise of the wall that scarred the city.

The sober German of stereotype was indeed visible in seemingly endless and earnest television talk shows on "die Wende," shorthand for the great change attending unification. But in bookstores, there was a less formal observance, marked by the dry, even grim humor at which Berliners excel.

Published in time for holiday giving are three fast-moving titles that mock the solemnities of the cold war. "DDR-Witze," or "German Democratic Republic Jokes," offers a year-by-year compendium of political humor, assembled by Reinhold Wagner, an Ossi himself. These are from the 1970's:

Napoleon, Nasser and John Kennedy, on meeting in heaven, find much to praise about East Germany. "If I had had the People's Army at my disposal, I wouldn't have lost the Sinai in my war with Israel," says Nasser. "If I had had the Stasi [the East German secret police]," adds Kennedy, "I wouldn't have been assassinated." "And if only I had a newspaper like Neues Deutschland [East Germany's Pravda]," Napoleon interjected, "they still would not know I lost the Battle of Waterloo."

In his cockpit, an airline pilot is confronted by a hijacker with a pistol, who says "We're flying not to Moscow, but to Stockholm." The pilot shrugs: "I'm sorry, sir, but behind you is a D.D.R. grandmother with a bomb in her purse, and she wants to fly to Mallorca."

Question: What is the difference between the ersatz

### Black Humor Tells Why the Wall Fell

D.D.R. coffee mix and the neutron bomb? Answer: You can protest the neutron bomb.

Better than any polemic, these lines expose the crippling infirmities of a system that crumbled overnight, to the astonishment of its leaders as well as the Central Intelligence Agency. But imagine that the opposite had occurred, that a great popular uprising in 1989 had united Germany under Communism. Such is the amply illustrated documentary fantasy offered by Reinhold Andert in "Rote Wende," or "Red Change."

Five years after the D.D.R. conquers West Germany in this fantasy, bookstores everywhere are piled high with the works of party leader Erich Honecker (who in fact recently died in exile and disgrace). Headlines focus on 12,000 homeless in West Berlin, and every TV channel offers the same mix of sanitized news, corny "Everybody sings!" reviews and a documentary life of party founder Ernst Thälmann.

That this is scarcely outlandish burlesque is borne out by a work of unintended satire: "Teurer Genosse!" or "Dear Comrade" (dear as in costly), consisting of often flowery letters to Herr Honecker from eminent foreigners like the Pope, Fidel Castro and Saddam Hussein. Most astonishing is a note from Mr. Honecker's predecessor as party chief, Walter Ulbricht, who protests in unctuous bureaucratese that his name is not on the guest list for the celebration marking the 53th anniversary of "the Great Soviet October Revolution." The note concludes, "I hope you understand, as a participant in the Great Fatherland War, where my heart lies."

With comrades like that, Herr Ulbricht did not need enemies in the West. The wall fell because it was rotten from the top.

KARL E. MEYER

## School Prayer Can Both Exclude and Coerce

To the Editor:

As a child in New York City in the 1950's, I found myself confused by the contradictions between the prayers permitted in the public school I attended and what I was learning in Hebrew school and my Jewish home. I sought counsel from my pragmatic mother. She advised: "Just move your lips. They'll never know."

The Supreme Court decision of 1962 was a relief. No longer did we need to practice hypocrisy.

Four decades later, and prayer in public schools is again on the agenda. However, the person standing in front of the classroom now is me. My mother is no longer here to give counsel. I fear that if I just move my lips this time, they will notice.

Civil libertarians are concerned about the rights and needs of children from religious minorities or from nonpracticing homes. They need to extend their concern to the rights and needs of school staffs. Some of us will be unable or unwilling to lead classes in prayer.

This goes straight to the matter of academic freedom, a cherished principle in educational institutions on all levels. Will a proposed school prayer amendment to the Constitution supersede the principle of academic freedom? This could set a dangerous precedent.

In my second-grade classroom some of my students come from churchgoing families. Some come from families who choose not to practice religion. I have a Buddhist Vietnamese student, a Hindu East Indian student, a Muslim Tunisian student and an American Jewish girl. It is a beautiful thing to see these children of diverse backgrounds studying, learning, working and playing together.

The question for me is, how in the world could a teacher lead this class in prayer without making some of the students feel excluded or coerced?

LAURA-LEE TOLLIVER

Seattle, Nov. 21, 1994

### No Amendment Needed

To the Editor:

"Prayer in Public School? It's Nothing New for Many" (front page, Nov. 22) exaggerates the extent to which schools are defying the First Amendment's ban on governmental establishment of religion. More disturbing, you lump impermissible activities with practices that are constitutionally tolerated and might also be constitutionally protected.

Halfway through, you acknowledge that much of what you describe is "within constitutional guidelines." By then, though, you have left unwary readers with a distorted view.

In the early 1960's, the Supreme Court held unconstitutional the practice of school-sponsored prayer and devotional readings in the classroom. Only a few years ago, the Court also held unconstitutional school-sponsored invocations at graduation ceremonies.

On the other hand, individual voluntary prayer is in most contexts constitutional, and protected. Even student-organized voluntary prayer outside the classroom is probably in most contexts constitutional.

State-mandated moments of silence are probably constitutional, unless they are a subterfuge for state-sponsored prayer. Student-initiated graduation prayers might be constitutional. (I would argue they are not, but it is a subject of debate.)

Some practices you describe cross the line. But the point is that there is a line. A school prayer amendment is unnecessary and pernicious because the Bill of Rights does a good job of reconciling the religious rights of individuals and groups with the imperative to separate church from state.

PERRY DANE  
Associate Professor of Law  
Rutgers University School of Law  
Camden, N.J., Nov. 22, 1994

### Not Anti-Religious

To the Editor:

We are concerned that "Clinton Reaches Out to G.O.P. on School Prayer Amendment" (front page, Nov. 16) does not explain fully why a



strict separation of church and state is important, thus perhaps leaving the incorrect impression that separatists are anti-religion.

Strict separation of church and state protects both religion and government by allowing each to function free from intrusion by the other. It preserves and promotes religious rights and liberties.

We oppose organized school pray-

er — which is usually based on the religion of the local majority — because such prayer sends the message to impressionable schoolchildren that the Government favors a particular religious group.

Moral values can be taught in American public schools without any kind of organized prayer or religious activity. Schoolchildren, of course, already have the constitutional right to engage in voluntary individual prayer.

ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN

DAVID H. STRASSLER

New York, Nov. 18, 1994

The writers are, respectively, national director and national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League.

### Invasive Government

To the Editor:

The reinvigorated campaign for a school prayer amendment by political and religious conservatives points to an important assumption: that American parents are inadequate to teach their children about the power of prayer at home. Lacking faith in real family values (that is, the ability of parents to instill values in their own children), conservatives quickly turn their backs on families and instead place their faith in the institutional power of government to do the job.

Institutionalized prayer would undermine parents and also contradict the ubiquitous Republican assertion that government must be smaller and less invasive of the American family.

DAVID L. HILDEBRAND

Austin, Tex., Nov. 20, 1994

### Back to the 50's

To the Editor:

The drive by Congressional Republicans for a constitutional amendment requiring school prayer should come as no surprise.

In the 1950's (the last big heyday of Republican Congressional domination), at least three laws were passed that wove religion more tightly into our Federal fabric. In 1954, Congress added the words "under God" to the Pledge of Allegiance. In 1955, Congress ordered the words "In God We Trust" placed on all paper money and all coins. The next year Congress designated this slogan as the national motto.

Now, as then, trust in God (as well as prayer) should remain a personal matter, untainted by politics and governmental regulation. Quite different is the trust (or widespread lack of it) of Congress. Members of Congress, Republican or Democrat, would be far wiser to concentrate on that issue.

ALAN HOGLUND

Petersburgh, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1994

## An Embassy Job in Moscow Would Make Any American Testy

To the Editor:

We served at the United States Embassy in Moscow from 1988 to 1992 and believe that your Nov. 18 article about it reflects misunderstanding of embassies.

You refer to the Embassy as a single entity, when it is made up of representatives of various United States agencies that have responsibility for distinctive areas of policy.

For example, American business people should direct complaints about support for their activities to the Commerce Department, which maintains a commercial office in Moscow away from the Embassy compound. Responsibility for reviewing visa applications is shared by the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which have staffers working in Moscow. Many other agencies are represented.

The Embassy does not set policy. Policies are set by the parent agencies in Washington, which send directions to their representatives in Moscow. State Department officers, who make up the political and economic officers at the Embassy among other sections, are primarily

there to present United States policy to their Russian counterparts and be the eyes and ears of Washington. Frequently pulled into support for a parade of official visitors, they barely have time for their primary functions, much less to assist United States business people.

You also leave an impression that all Americans at the Embassy live in a modern, fully equipped compound. Many live and work, as we did, in that small, enclosed space. Many others live in housing scattered through the city or in less than comfortable, or safe, hotel rooms. They rely for basic necessities on the facilities in the compound, which are supported by American taxpayers. The facilities were heavily strained when we were there, and it is not surprising that access has been limited to the expanding number of Embassy employees and families.

As for complaints of rudeness: Visa application officials review hundreds of these a day. They often work much more than a 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. shift and then go home to a city apartment or hotel room. They are recognized on the street by visa applicants and harassed. They have all

the problems of living in an overcrowded city like New York, plus the problems of finding decent food, coping with undrinkable water and doing without some basic services we take for granted. I would challenge any American to face these conditions and not get a bit testy from time to time.

SANDRA L. SCHMIDT

RANDY J. SETLOCK

Princeton, N.J., Nov. 21, 1994

### Rudeness in Budapest

To the Editor:

While living and working in Budapest for the Soros Foundation for the last year, I had numerous occasions to visit the United States Embassy (news article, Nov. 18). Virtually every time, I was struck by the insensitivity of United States personnel. I witnessed verbal abuse of non-Americans and a general attitude of disdain, disrespect and indifference.

I was embarrassed, and I was ashamed of my countrymen. We are looked up to in that part of the world, but our Embassy staff seems to be doing all it can to see that the feeling does not last.

JEFFREY L. ZONIS

Camp Hill, Pa., Nov. 20, 1994

## It Costs Taxpayers Plenty to Police the World

To the Editor:

"Taxpayers Are Angry" (Week in Review, Nov. 20), on why major budget cuts cannot be made without hitting the middle class, omits a large issue. The Defense Department budget is some \$250 billion this year, down perhaps 15 to 20 percent.

But the cold war is over. Why not reductions to \$150 billion? There are retired high-ranking officers who see this as a reasonable goal.

Against this it is argued that the United States must be the world's cop. If voters were asked if they want to be a global cop for \$100 billion a year, what do you think they would say?

MICHAEL ERLICH

New York, Nov. 20, 1994

### The Price of B-2's

To the Editor:

In "600 Million Bombers" (letter, Nov. 19), Morris J. Amitay asserts the cost of the B-2 bombers is not \$2 billion each and that Northrop-Grumman has made a concrete offer to the Air Force to provide additional B-2 aircraft for slightly less than \$600 million each.

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. We regret that we cannot acknowledge or return unpublished letters. Those published may be shortened for space reasons.

That \$600 million does not include Government-furnished equipment, provided by the Government and installed by the contractor (sometimes including very expensive classified black boxes, subsystems and aircraft jet engines). Who do you think pays for that equipment?

The true cost of the B-2 (excluding research and development) is probably more like \$1.2 billion each. But the real argument should be: Are they worth even \$1 million each today? And could that money be better spent for military readiness of our troops?

FRANK M. GERACE  
Islip Terrace, L.I., Nov. 23, 1994

The writer was a senior pricing financial analyst for Grumman Aircraft Systems.

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## What if Presidents Vetoed Amendments?

To the Editor:

President Clinton may "fight" Republican initiatives with the veto, but not a proposed balanced budget amendment (editorial, Nov. 21).

Amendments are proposed by joint resolution of Congress and are not presented to the President for his signature or veto. The usual reason given is that a veto is overridden by two-thirds, and this is what it takes anyway to propose an amendment.

Still, there are good reasons for Presidents to have the chance to veto proposed amendments.

The Constitution states, "Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President." Madison urged this language at the Convention to prevent Congress from evading the requirement that bills be presented to the President for a possible veto.

The Constitution states that if the President uses the veto, he must give his objections. A President could use the veto to articulate objections to a balanced budget amendment. Such a veto, with objections stated, might change votes in Congress and stop unnecessary or dangerous amendments.

DANNY M. ADKISON  
Asst. Professor of Political Science  
Oklahoma State University  
Stillwater, Okla., Nov. 22, 1994



## Journal

FRANK RICH

## The Victory Rush

Of all those saying "I told you so" to the Democrats this month, no one is louder than Rush Limbaugh, whose latest best seller is conveniently titled "See, I Told You So" and whose voice reaches some 20 million Americans each week. Like any good masochistic liberal, I started listening to Mr. Limbaugh immediately after Nov. 8 — curious to hear how he'd sound in full gloat instead of rabid attack, certain to find him overplaying his post-election hand by indulging in the boorishness of the sore winner.

Mr. Limbaugh outwitted me. While his opponents stumble about in disarray, still waiting for firm leadership from the White House, he is already with the next Republican program, advancing his armies of loyal "dittoheads" toward '96.

Democrats who tune in to find out what's going on in the enemy camp may find themselves laughing involuntarily at some gallow humor in the bargain. When Senator Paul Simon declared after the election that his decision to retire in no way re-

primary strategies all they want — they hardly exist in Mr. Limbaugh's tightly focused monologues and, at this rate, may already be also-rans.

The Speaker-to-be, meanwhile, is deified in terms that might make Superman blush: "rock solid, decisive, committed, unwavering." Mr. Limbaugh fleshes out the argument with pungent excerpts from Gingrich policy speeches. In one ingenious — and by no means dishonest — TV segment, he used dueling video clips to simulate a debate on welfare reform between his hero and a liberal nemesis, Marian Wright Edelman of the Children's Defense Fund.

Revealingly enough, Mr. Limbaugh prefaced the debate by saying he found Ms. Edelman "extremely nice" the one time they met. He has also cuddled up a bit to that "environmental wacko," Al Gore, by refusing to condemn his youthful derision of the American military. The Clinton gags are now well within the bounds of political, not personal, satire — so much so they're tamer than David Letterman's.

This kinder, gentler pose will hardly cool down the hysteria Mr. Limbaugh arouses both in the White House and among what he calls the "dominant media elites." Last week the columnist Jack Anderson reported that an Administration faction led by Hillary Clinton was now contemplating an "unprecedented war of the airwaves against Rush Limbaugh and other right-wing talk-showmasters" and might try to recruit liberal political figures "who can be groomed into alternatives."

Mr. Limbaugh relished this news. Anticipating a Jim Sasser talk show, he joked, "That would be fun and entertaining to listen to, wouldn't it?" And, of course, he's right: the effort is doomed. An entertainer first, Mr. Limbaugh has a comic delivery (part Paul Harvey, part W. C. Fields) that no politician can muster (intentionally at least).

If only the Democrats listened closely to his show instead of wasting time plotting against him, they would discover Mr. Limbaugh is a moving target. They'd figure out that he, like the post-election Mr. Gingrich, has his act together — and that it's a far slicker act than the raucous old one they still demonize by rote.

But luckily for Mr. Limbaugh and his party, the Democrats are not listening. His winning streak continues unimpeded as his disoriented opposition persists in refighting the last campaign.

## Limbaugh marches on.

flected gloom over the Democratic defeat — he wants to leave the Senate while "still eager to serve," he explained — Mr. Limbaugh punctured the pretense: "That's kind of like saying I'm going to stop having sex while I still can."

But much of the Limbaugh shtick, however puckishly punctuated, is more strategic than humorous. In victory, Mr. Limbaugh has retired his nasty past assaults on "femi-Nazis," AIDS patients and the homeless; he goes out of his way to protest that neither he nor the Republican "Contract With America" has a "white male" or anti-poor agenda. This new tone may sound disingenuous — a "fruit" joke slips in anyway, and his television-studio audience is even whiter than the Republican ranks of Congress — yet it serves him well by eliminating any ugly distractions from his main message.

Which is (what else?) the majesty of Newt Gingrich, one of the "great leaders" of history. Let Bob Dole, Dan Quayle and the rest plot their

## In America

BOB HERBERT

## Starve the Weak

The elderly woman was moving slowly up Lexington Avenue in East Harlem, her face ashen and her eyes tearing against the sudden wind and the cold that had rolled in on the day before Thanksgiving. By the end of the day there would be snow showers, but the snow hadn't started yet. The sun was still shining on a cold autumn morning that felt like winter. The woman had a long brown scarf draped over her head like a hood. Her steps were painfully slow. She was heading north on Lexington, in search of a meal.

An old man had directed the woman toward Emmaus House, at Lexington and 124th Street, which provides a bit of food for the destitute and the working poor in a setting reminiscent of the Great Depression. The man had said: "Try them, sister. They might have a little something for you."

New York is gearing up for another spectacular holiday season. The enormous tree is in place in Rockefeller Center. The ultimate American value (the value of the almighty dollar) is about to be reaffirmed. A bountiful season has been forecast. But all the festivities in the world cannot hide the fact that something evil is eating at the national soul, and New York has not escaped it. In the midst of plenty, in the most advanced society on earth, the prevailing political mood calls for humbling the weak and the helpless. National and local policies already in the works would empty the storage bins of community programs like Emmaus House and would take food out of the mouths of individuals like the old woman on Lexington Avenue.

The prosperous are on the march against the poor. In the new political climate, driven by talk radio and the emerging Republican majority in Congress, no quarter is to be given, no mercy shown. Toddlers who can't ante up the price of their breakfast had better get used to the sound of their stomachs growling.

"We serve 500 meals a day, but it's not enough and our resources are dwindling," said the Rev. David Kirk, a Melkite Catholic priest who is the president of Emmaus House. "We have elderly people here who are trying to stretch their Social Security checks. We have poor families. We have a lot of grandparents who come looking for baby food for their grandkids. It's a terrible situation."

The demand for soup kitchens and food pantries has become intense as more and more Americans find

themselves sliding into the ugly pit of poverty. But government support for anti-hunger efforts is rapidly diminishing.

"We had to shut our pantry down for three weeks," said Father Kirk. "The money dried up."

Much worse is ahead. Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, struggling with a perennial budget deficit, wants to cut city funding for anti-hunger projects. And the coming Republican majority in Congress can hardly wait to begin battering anti-poverty programs on all fronts.

"We're already in bad shape," said Kathy Goldman, who directs the Community Food Resource Center, a citywide nonprofit program. For those who imagine that hunger is a small problem, Ms. Goldman noted that there are 750 soup kitchens and food pantries in the city that distribute the equivalent of 2.5 million to 3 million meals per month. Even so, 30,000 to 35,000 people are turned away each month. In the midst of plenty there is plenty of suffering.

A week and a half ago, The Times's Alan Finder wrote about elderly New Yorkers who routinely forage for food in supermarket garbage bins. "I lost my pride a long time ago," said 87-year-old Casey Losik, a retired shipping clerk.

When next year's Republican-led Congress begins showing off its muscle with an unabashed assault on the needy, food programs across the

## Instead of fighting hunger, an assault on the poor.

country will be caught in an awful squeeze. With their funds diminishing, the programs will find the lines of hungry people at their doors lengthening.

Among other things, House Republicans plan to hack away at funding for food stamps, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, and the school lunch and breakfast programs.

Those are the kinds of cuts that send people in droves to soup kitchens and food pantries, the providers of last resort. No one has figured out what happens when they arrive at the kitchens and the pantries only to find the pots and the shelves are bare. □



## California Leads The Way, Alas

By Ben Sherwood

LOS ANGELES Illegal immigration knows no borders, and in politics it knows no boundaries.

In California this year, illegal immigration was the all-encompassing issue. It helped re-elect Gov. Pete Wilson, declared down and out just a year ago by pollsters and pundits. It swept Proposition 187 into law, cutting off schooling and nonemergency health and public services to illegal immigrants. And it may hold the key to the 1998 elections.

From the wreckage of the 1994 elections there are five lessons to be drawn. Above all, President Clinton and Congress must attack illegal immigration immediately with tough, responsible policies before the issue bogs down in the usual partisan warfare over welfare and crime.

**Lesson No. 1: Illegal immigration is the issue, not Proposition 187.**

While the initiative was enjoined under a temporary restraining order immediately after it passed and eight lawsuits were filed to block it, we shouldn't brush off the larger issue by focusing narrowly on the legality of the measure. While it must be thoroughly tested in the courts, the machinery of Proposition 187 is far less significant than the message.

In supporting the proposition — the so-called "Save Our State" initiative — California's voters made it clear that they are fed up with illegal immigration and its costs: the measure passed 59 to 41 percent.

Like-minded citizens from at least 18 states have called proponents' Orange County headquarters since the election to ask for help in launching their own initiatives. And in Congress, Representative Henry Hyde of Illinois, probably the next chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, says he intends to introduce a national version of the measure.

The groundswell behind Proposition 187 is easily as seismic as the

Ben Sherwood, issues director of Kathleen Brown's Democratic gubernatorial campaign, is writing a book on illegal immigration.

one behind Proposition 13, the 1978 property tax-slashing initiative that started a revolution across the country and propelled one Californian into the White House. Old California hands say the Proposition 13 tax revolt, which shifted much of the financing of schools and local services to the state, pales next to the fury over illegal immigration. And another California governor could ride this populist issue to Pennsylvania Avenue.

Illegal immigrants and electoral votes go hand in hand. The seven states that are home to 86 percent of all undocumented aliens in this country — Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Texas — are also home to 189 electoral votes, 70 percent of the total needed to win the presidency.

## Attack illegal immigration with tough, responsible policies. Or else.

**Lesson No. 2: It's not just about illegal aliens.**

For more than 100 years, Californians have routinely vented frustration and anger against Chinese, Japanese, Mexican and other legal and illegal immigrants during difficult times. But this year, illegal immigrants were blamed for almost every one of California's problems.

Our classrooms are the most overcrowded in the nation; blame 300,000 illegal alien children in California schools. Our prisons are jam-packed to 180 percent of capacity; blame 18,000 illegal alien inmates. Our public hospitals are overrun; blame illegal alien women who reportedly give birth to two-thirds of all babies born in one Los Angeles County hospital. Illegal immigration has become a catch-all political vehicle, striking a responsive chord about what is happening in society.

**Lesson No. 3: Voters won't let go of their anger.**

When the initiative appeared on the ballot this spring, a Los Angeles Times poll showed it winning handily, 59 to 32 percent (with the rest undecided). Few thought the initiative could be defeated. Down the home stretch, however, support seemed to collapse under a torrent of attacks. Opponents predicted that passage would produce a plague of communicable diseases, soaring juvenile crime, \$15 billion in lost Federal funds and Orwellian police interrogations. On Halloween, tracking polls showed the race to be a dead heat.

But voters' concerns about possible negative effects of the measure only briefly made the contest a close call. In the end, Proposition 187 passed easily.

**Lesson No. 4: Conventional tactics can backfire.**

Veteran political consultants running the campaign against the measure understood early on that they couldn't fight the anger over illegal immigration. So they tried to co-opt the voters' frustration with a simple message: Proposition 187 will make a bad situation worse. But while the consultants ran that campaign, community activists waged an entirely different one.

On a sunny Sunday in October, more than 70,000 opponents of the initiative marched in Los Angeles waving Mexican flags left over from the World Cup. Live TV coverage brought the rally into living rooms across the state. Participants and observers felt the tide was turning.

At anti-187 headquarters outside San Francisco, campaign professionals cringed. "We didn't want them to march," said Dick Woodward, a veteran Republican political consultant who ran the campaign against the initiative. As city crews cleaned up after the demonstration, private pollsters measured public opinion. In the days after the rally, support for Proposition 187 skyrocketed while opposition cratered.

"The biggest mistake the opposition made was waving those green and white flags with the snake on it," said Harold Ezell, Proposition 187's co-author. "They should have been waving the American flag."

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## Expand NATO — And Split Europe

By Charles A. Kupchan

At this week's meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels, the Clinton Administration is planning to push the alliance to begin the process of extending security guarantees to the new democracies of Central Europe.

Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary are the most vocal in pressing NATO to fulfill its promise to admit new members. Visiting Warsaw in July, President Clinton said the Partnership for Peace, NATO's program of military cooperation with its former adversaries, would lead to an expansion of NATO, and added that it was "no longer a question of whether, but when and how."

If all goes according to plan, America should brace itself for new defense commitments in Europe.

The Partnership for Peace is an important first step toward building a new security order and integrating the new democracies into the West. But expanding NATO would be a grave strategic error. Security guarantees for Central Europe's new democracies would consolidate reform in the region, make it clear to Russian nationalists that their former satellites were off limits and give Germany a strategic buffer to the east — all desirable goals. But pushing NATO's boundaries eastward promises to resurrect Europe's dividing lines, not erase them.

Regardless of the alliance's efforts to reassure Moscow of its benign intentions and to strengthen the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which includes NATO and the former Soviet bloc, enlarging the alliance would alter the balance of power on the continent and make Russia feel less secure. The problem is that NATO is still a military alliance that concentrates power against an external threat: this is precisely why the Central Europeans want to join.

An expanded NATO would lead Russia to reassert control over its former republics and to remilitarize. The chance to build a European security community that included Russia would be lost. The West might be larger and stronger, but Europe would again be divided into hostile halves. As Sergei A. Karaganov, an adviser to President Boris Yeltsin, recently wrote, if "NATO expands eastward, Russia under any government will become a revisionist power striving to undermine the already fragile European order."

NATO expansion would also un-

dermine democratic reformers in countries excluded from membership. Even if NATO held open the prospect of eventual membership for Russia, nationalists would react to Central Europe's entry into NATO by charging that Russian reformers had sold out to the West and had jeopardized Russia's security.

Exclusion from an enlarged NATO would similarly weaken pro-Western forces in Ukraine and other former Soviet republics. Finding themselves outside the West's new defense perimeter, they would look to Moscow to meet their security needs.

Expanding NATO makes sense only if Russia again poses a military threat to Central Europe. To act now might give the Poles and their neighbors a boost, but by alienating the Russians and undercutting reformers, NATO would set in motion a self-fulfilling prophecy.

There is no need to take that risk when Central Europe does not now face a serious external threat and when NATO can always expand later. Since it would take Russia years

## An antagonized Russia would undermine the already fragile political order.

to rebuild an army that could invade and occupy Central Europe, NATO would have ample time to extend its protective umbrella eastward.

Domestic support for expansion presents a further problem. With the cold war over, countries are focusing on domestic priorities. The willingness of electorates to sustain foreign commitments is contracting, not expanding. Despite Republican control of Congress, military spending in America and Europe is likely to continue declining. It would cost NATO countries billions to prepare for the defense of Central Europe's new democracies, a prospect so daunting that the Pentagon itself is reluctant to proceed with NATO expansion.

These constraints make it hard to imagine that legislatures in all 16 NATO countries would approve the extension of new security guarantees to Central Europe. For our Senate or the British Parliament to reject, say, Poland's bid for membership would be a crushing blow.

In the absence of a unifying threat, opening NATO to new members with diverse national interests would also erode the cohesion and military effectiveness of the alliance. Since the prospects for stable democracy in Russia are still uncertain, it is too soon to so dilute Europe's only robust security institution. □

**Lesson No. 5: Illegal immigration doesn't have to be a partisan issue — but the White House and Congress must move quickly.**

Illegal immigration, a serious national problem, needs rational solutions, and Mr. Clinton has done more than any President to combat it, putting 1,000 additional border patrol agents in the field and expanding the use of technology like night-vision scopes and ground sensors.

He was right, however, to oppose Proposition 187. It will not stop illegal immigration and it punishes children for the actions of their parents. What it may do is focus needed attention on finding more practical, humane ways to deal with the problem.

Still, Mr. Clinton needs to let Californians know he got their message. If he appears to be blocking the measure, he risks alienating angry voters.

Both Mr. Clinton and Congress should offer more financial help to the seven most affected states. They should provide funds for health care for illegal immigrants and for state incarceration of illegal alien felons. They should put in place a tamper-proof employment verification system, and should stiffen sanctions and vigorously enforce penalties on employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens. And they should expand border patrol efforts like the successful operations in El Paso and San Diego.

It obviously will never be easy to stem the flow of illegal immigrants. But doing so may prove easier than trying to control the explosion over the issue once it ignites. □

## Note to Readers

The Op-Ed page welcomes unsolicited manuscripts. Because of the volume of submissions, however, we regret that we cannot acknowledge an article or return it unless it is accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. If manuscripts are accepted for publication, authors will be notified within two weeks.



# Images Born of the Baddest of Bad Dreams

By BRUCE NEWMAN

**H**is is the decorator of other people's dreams, using molded fiberglass and painted foam rubber — the stuff that dreams are made of — to build hallucinations that make the mind's eye blink. "I live in a dream, a fake dream, but it's a dream," says Dante Ferretti, the Italian production designer who came to this peculiarly American eruption of neon and slot-machine cowboys five months ago to work on the new Martin Scorsese film, "Casino."

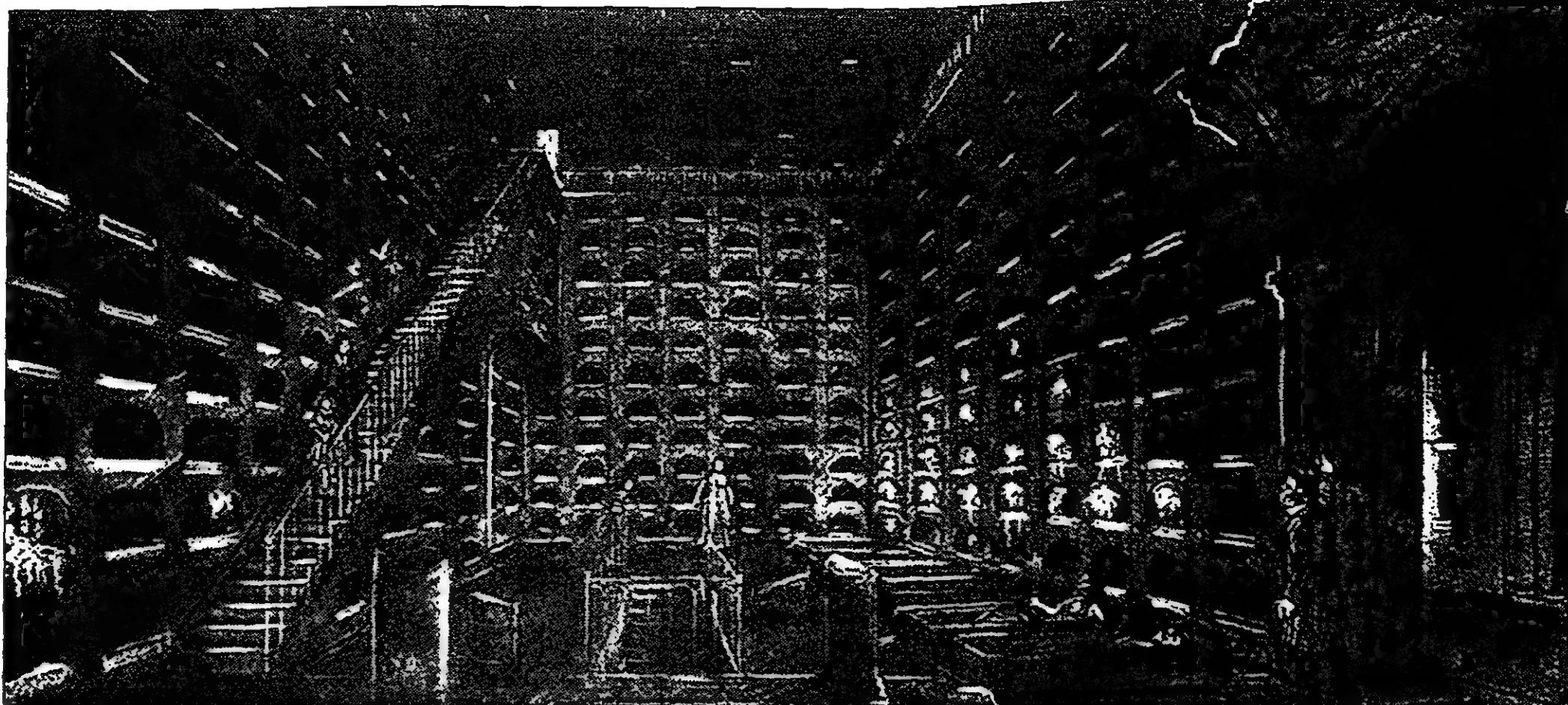
Blasted by a redemptive sun all day and bathed in neon at night, Las Vegas is a million foot-candles of fun, and Mr. Ferretti is enjoying every minute of it after spending nearly a year entombed in the darkness of "Interview With the Vampire," the baddest of bad dreams. There were only two shots taken in daylight during that entire production. "In New Orleans we lived like a vampire," Mr. Ferretti says of the six weeks the film makers spent in the waking nightmare of his own creation. "After a while, you lose contact with reality."

Mr. Ferretti's ability to keep himself at some perpetually distant remove from reality has served him well in Hollywood, which has rewarded him with three Academy Award nominations in five years. The most recent one was for "The Age of Innocence," his first collaboration with Mr. Scorsese.

"He comes from a tradition that combines a lavish imagination with attention to period detail," Mr. Scorsese says, "and those details can comment on the theme of the film." If you count close-ups, the ornate table settings and the drawing room walls, across which the director lovingly drew his camera like the bow of a violin, Mr. Ferretti's designs may have come closer to being the star of that picture than Daniel Day-Lewis. In any case, the sets at least looked as if they had a pulse.

Not that the lack of a detectable human pulse has hurt "Interview With the Vampire," with its opening-weekend gross of \$36 million, and reviews that have lavishly praised Mr. Ferretti's designs. "Dante Ferretti's production design respects both the realism of the locales and the fantastic demands of the vampire milieu," Todd McCarthy wrote in Variety, "particularly when the story enters the quasi-religious, catacomblike work of the theater company." Writing in The New York Times, Janet Maslin said, "This film's impact is heightened by extraordinary technical contributions."

Bruce Newman is a senior writer at Sports Illustrated.





# Keeper of the flame

An exhibition of hanukkiot in Jerusalem is just right for children (and their parents), Haim Shapiro writes

PARENTAL guidance is recommended in choosing a museum exhibition for children on vacation from school during Hanukka. One that might light up their eyes and not try their patience is a small display of hanukkiot at Jerusalem's Nahon Museum of Italian Jewish Art.

On display are 22 Hanukka lamps which are of Italian origin or which were in the possession of Italian Jewish families for many generations.

One of the most singular items is a hanukkia fashioned from the brass shield that decorated the front of an Austrian soldier's helmet in the 18th century. The initials of the Hapsburg monarchs, Franz Josef and Maria Theresa, are visible, as is the two-headed eagle, symbol of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

There are also several examples of cast-bronze Hanukka lamps which curator Gioia Perugia-Szulman believes to be among the oldest in the museum's collection.

"You can see that they use Renaissance themes, but there is no way of knowing exactly when they were cast," she says, indicating one ornate lamp topped with a pattern reminiscent of the scalloped bricks to be seen on many buildings in Florence.

Among the items which are dated is a silver hanukkia, donated to the museum in 1959 by the now-defunct tiny Jewish community of Pitigliano in Tuscany. It bears the name of the town in Hebrew letters together with the year, equivalent to the secular year 1783.

There are also several large-scale lamps intended for use in synagogues or other public settings.

One such lamp comes from Casale Monferrato and was donated to the museum by the community. The dedicatory inscription includes the Hebrew year, which corresponds to 1744.

"These are very rare, because only one hanukkia was used by each congregation or synagogue," Perugia-Szulman says.



On exhibition at Jerusalem's Nahon Museum of Italian Jewish Art: (clockwise from left) large 18th-century lamp from a community in Italy; the back wall of this mid-18th century hanukkia was once the frontpiece of a Habsburg soldier's helmet on which the initials of the monarchs are visible; and a silver hanukkia from Germany, circa 1900. (Sarit Ushely)

Other items on display include Torah crowns, arks of the law, marriage contracts and special circumcision clothing. The oldest item, from the late 15th century, is a plaque from the Padua synagogue reading: "Know before whom you stand."

"The synagogue was destroyed by a bomb in World War II," the curator says. "The only things that were left standing were the ark of the law and this plaque."

The jewel of the museum is the synagogue from Conegliano Veneto, some 60 km. from

Venice, which dates from 1701. It was transferred here intact in the early 1950s and fully restored about five years ago. The synagogue, with an ornate white-and-gold baroque ark, is used for services by members of Jerusalem's Italian Jewish community on Shabbat and holidays.

The museum is open from Sunday through Thursday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. On Wednesdays, it is also open from 4 to 7 p.m. Admission is NIS 7 for adults, NIS 4 for children and senior citizens, and NIS 1 for new immigrants with an immigrant's certificate. Soldiers admitted free.

## Suicide bomber: A case of crime and deterrence

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before the President, Justice Meir Shamgar; the Deputy-President, Justice Aharon Barak; and Justices Eliezer Goldberg, Elyahu Mazza and Michael Cheshin, in the matter of *Abd Nazal, Rania Hamad and Asia Nazal, petitioners, versus the IDF Commander in Judea and Samaria, respondent* (H.C. 6026/94).

ON October 19, 1994, Salah Nazal boarded a No. 5 bus in Tel Aviv with explosives strapped to his body. When the bus reached the city center, he exploded the bomb, killing 22 people, injuring 48 others and causing extensive damage to property.

The IDF commander in Judea and Samaria, acting under regulation 119(1) of the Defense (Emergency) Regulations, of 1945, decided to expropriate Nazal's home and demolish part of it. He overruled family objections, and the family petitioned the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, to set his decision aside.

Under the relevant provisions of regulation 119(1), "A military commander may, by order, direct the forfeiture to the government ... of any house, structure or land situated in any area, town, village, quarter or street, the inhabitants or some of the inhabitants of which he is satisfied have committed ... any offense against these regulations involving violence or intimidation or any Military Court offense."

JUSTICE MAZZA delivered the first judgment of the court. The petitioner, Abd Nazal, was the terrorist's father and owner of the house; Rania Hamad and Asia Nazal were the wife and daughter,

respectively, of the terrorist's brother, Hassan. The house was occupied by the whole family.

The commander decided to expropriate the whole house. However, he excluded from the demolition order the portion of the building which was structurally separable from the main house, to accommodate Hassan Nazal and his family more or less as a separate family unit.

The petition was directed against both the expropriation and demolition orders.

After examining the evidence, Justice Mazza held that the terrorist's identity, which the petitioners had challenged, had been sufficiently established.

Further weighing the connection between the terrorist and his family and home, and citing precedents, he also held that he was an "inhabitant" of the house within the meaning of regulation 119(1).

The petitioners had also submitted, Justice Mazza continued, that regulation 119(1) could not be invoked in relation to a terrorist who had died. The confiscation and demolition were punitive, and the commander could not punish a dead man.

Citing precedents, he said this argument was completely untenable. It was true that applying the regulation did in fact punish the terrorist and others. However, the court had stressed repeatedly that that was not its purpose. It conferred draconian powers on the military commander solely as a deterrent.

Throughout the years, since the establishment of the state, com-

manders and thereafter the court in reviewing their decisions, had done their best to avoid harming innocent people. It was only after the most careful inquiries that the regulation was invoked, and then only to the extent necessary to deter others from dastardly and barbaric acts such as the mass murder of innocent people.

Justice Mazza said he found no basis to question the reasonableness of the commander's decision. The defense authorities, including the minister and chief of staff, believed that even a suicide terrorist could be deterred from his goal if he realized that his act would result not only in his own death, but would also cause serious hardship to his family.

It was to be remembered that the authorities were required to deal with ever-changing situations. In encouraging and supporting suicide missions, the terror organizations had reached a new level of insane extremism.

The authorities were justified even in demolishing the home of a dead terrorist if that could assist in deterring others from following his example.

The petitioners had complained of unjust discrimination in that the commander had not ordered the destruction of the home of the murderer in the massacre at the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron. However, the two cases were not at all analogous. The court of inquiry into that event had found that the murderer had acted alone on his own initiative. His act was isolated and exceptional.

In the present case Salah Nazal

acted at the bidding of a terrorist organization which not only praised his murderous act, but proclaimed its intention of inspiring further suicide missions.

The court could not say that the new circumstances did not justify the deterrent measure now taken. Petitioners' counsel had placed before the court various opinions of qualified persons disputing the effectiveness of the demolition of homes.

Justice Mazza said, however, that the court had already held it was not equipped to prefer one opinion over another in this context. It was charged with reviewing the decision of the commander responsible for security in the new circumstances, and it was convinced that his decision was reasonable.

Justice Mazza then reviewed several precedents dealing with the suffering of families following demolition orders. He again stressed the deterrent purpose of such orders and pointed out that the commander in the instant case had excluded a portion of the house from demolition in consideration of Hassan Nazal's family.

Counsel had also submitted, he said, that the regulations were contrary to international conventions, and also to the Basic Law: The Dignity and Freedom of Man, of 1992.

The court had already rejected the first contention, and section 10 of the Basic Law preserved the validity of the regulations which were made several years previously.

He added that the court's prece-

dents over the years had curtailed the exercise by commanders of their powers under the regulations. However, for as long as they were part of the law, the court was obliged to uphold them.

JUSTICES SHAMGAR, Barak and Goldberg concurred.

JUSTICE CHESHIN dissented. He recognized that the authorities were in fact dealing with a state of war which rendered their task, and that of the judge, exceptionally difficult.

However, citing precedents and legal texts, he held that even in these circumstances, collective "punishment" and causing harm and suffering to innocent people should be avoided.

He agreed that the terrorist's identity and his connection with the house and the family had been sufficiently proved.

However, he held that the commander, while empowered to expropriate and demolish Salah Nazal's room and part of the house, he was not empowered so to order regarding other parts occupied by his family.

He proposed, therefore, that the petition be allowed.

IN THE result, and by majority decision, the petition was dismissed.

Elyahu Avram and Dan Yakir appeared for the petitioners, and Nili Arad, director of the high court division of the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the state.

The judgments were given on November 17, 1994.

## How to cut down deadly noise

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

BUYING an air conditioner or moving to a quiet suburb could probably improve your health and even prolong your life - but not for the reasons you might think.

True, the air conditioner will keep you more comfortable in the heat of summer, and moving out of the city may put you in a safer neighborhood. But what is more important is that both measures will cut down your exposure to noise. Researchers are fast recognizing that noise can kill.

It used to be that exposure to noise measuring up to 62 decibels was considered safe to health. On this basis, noisy industries, airports and major highways were built close to residential areas.

But researchers now say that continuous exposure to even low-level noise can damage your health. People exposed either to loud noise or to continuous low-level background noise suffered a far higher incidence of heart attacks, strokes, high blood pressure and other stress-related diseases than did contemporaries in quieter settings.

In addition, people with arthritis, neuralgia and diabetes who were exposed to unacceptable noise levels were found to suffer a worsening of their condition, compared to patients who were not exposed to excess noise.

Another study monitored journalists who worked in noisy newsrooms with dozens of clacking typewriters and teletype ma-

chines, ringing telephones and other noises (including people shouting to be heard over the din). The noise at various stages of producing a newspaper under these conditions ranged between 50 and 70 decibels.

When one large American newsroom converted to electronic systems that produced minimal noise, and introduced softer telephone bells, not only did performance go up, but sick days among clerical workers decreased and those suffering from high blood pressure showed a definite improvement in their condition.

Similar improvements were experienced by workers in the press rooms when equipment was changed, after they had previously been exposed to noise of between 60 and 80 decibels.

In another study, classes of children, all at the same achievement level, were separated into two groups a month before final examinations. One group was left in its own school, located in an industrial area near a major airport, while the other group was moved to a quiet suburban school.

The children who studied and took their exams in the quiet area scored an average of 15 to 25 percent higher on the same exams.

Because of these findings, the US Environmental Protection Agency is studying new guidelines to decide how much ambient noise should be permitted in various areas, and to investigate what noise-suppressing options are available.

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## BUSINESS &amp; FINANCE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1994

## Osem, Elite report mixed results for third quarter

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

OSEM Investments and Elite Industries, two leading food companies, yesterday reported higher net profits for first nine months of 1994, but results were mixed for the third quarter.

Osem Investments third quarter net profits fell 36% to NIS 13.9m. from NIS 21.9m. in 1993. In the first nine months of 1994 net profits grew 8% to NIS 37.3m. from NIS 34.4m.

Management said last year's profits included a one-time gain of NIS 5.8m. resulting from a change in the company's accounting of its investment in Sunfrost.

In the third quarter total sales grew to NIS 201.7 million from NIS 193.6m. Sales grew 11% in the first nine months of 1994, to NIS 617.1m. from NIS 555.5m. last year. Local market sales grew 9% to NIS 568.3m. reflecting the rise in the company's share of existing markets and the introduction of new products.

After the reporting period, Osem entered the frozen meat processing field with the purchase of 100% of Milli's shares for NIS 27m.

Osem's overseas sales grew 49% in real terms during the first nine months of the year, to NIS 48.8m. from NIS 32.8m. The company attributed the rise to increased sales to eastern Europe and a rise in sales to the US.

Elite Industries announced a 54% rise in third quarter net profits to NIS 10.2m. from NIS 6.6m. last year. Net profits more than doubled in the first nine months of the year, to NIS 33.6m. from NIS 14.4m. in the same period last year.

Total sales increased 9% in the third quarter to NIS 466.9m. from NIS 428.4m. last year. In the first nine months of the year, sales rose 12% to NIS 1.37b.

Local market sales increased 5.2% in the first three quarters of the year, to NIS 649.7m. from NIS 617.4m. Overseas companies sales grew 19.7% in the reported period, to NIS 720.7m. from NIS 602.1m.

Elite's nine month results include losses of NIS 9.1m. from the fall in the value of its investments in securities traded on the stock exchange.

## Banks: We will be ready for capital gains tax on time

EVELYN GORDON

THE banks will not be ready to start collecting the capital gains tax on January 1, because it is still not clear exactly what types of transactions will be taxable, banking representatives told the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday.

Until each type of taxable transaction and its tax is clearly defined, the banks cannot write the software they will need to collect the taxes, explained Freddy Vider, director-general of the Association of Banks in Israel.

However, Income Tax Commissioner Doron Levy insisted that the law would go into effect on January 1 as planned, despite the banks' difficulties.

Vider also said that collecting the tax is expected to cost the banks NIS 40 million-NIS 100m. a year.

The committee began discussing the proposed regulations needed to put the law into practice. Two of them aroused sharp opposition from coalition whip and acting committee chairman Avraham Poraz (Meretz).

One was the Treasury's decision to require the self-employed to include stock transactions in their annual declaration of assets, even if they chose to pay a 10 percent tax without offsets. Poraz objected that this defeated the purpose of this route, which is to avoid having to file a return.

However, Levy said this would help the tax authorities enforce tax regulations on the self-employed, by giving them more

information.

The second was the decision to impose a 50% tax on profits from short sales—the tax normally imposed on professional market players. Levy explained that since the short sale was a complicated transaction, anyone who uses it can justifiably be considered a professional.

However, both Poraz and Israel Strauss, head of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel, argued that the short sale is still a very new instrument here, and putting such a high tax on it is likely to kill it. Since this technique has proven very useful in markets such as the US, they said, the government should be trying to encourage its development.

## Bank of Israel announcing December policy today

JOSE ROSENFELD and GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE Bank of Israel today is expected to announce its monetary program for next month, including interest rates.

Interest rates on the daily loans to commercial banks were unchanged this month at 15.5 percent following a hike of three percentage points in the preceding two months. The central bank decided last month to wait and see whether the large increases succeeded in dampening rising inflation.

Many expect rates to go up as October's Consumer Price Index showed that inflation had not subsided and that it is still running higher than the

government and Bank of Israel goal for next year of between 8% and 11%.

Meanwhile, Dan Propper, president of the Manufacturers Association, yesterday urged the Bank of Israel not to interfere in foreign currency trading.

Propper said the Bank of Israel's intervention in foreign currency trading in an attempt to prevent a devaluation of the shekel and is harmful to Israeli exports. He said the gap between the rate of inflation and devaluation currently stands at 6.5%.

He blamed the Bank of Israel for the recent drop in export profits.

## Kessar favors privatizing Netivei Ayalon

HAIM SHAPIRO

TRANSPORT Minister Yisrael Kessar favors the privatization of Netivei Ayalon, the public company which is in charge of building highways in the Tel Aviv area, he said yesterday.

In a meeting with Finance Minister Avraham Shochat, Kessar said he would prefer that the company be privatized if this would allow it to function more freely. He said Netivei Ayalon has an enormous potential which is not always utilized.

Kessar revealed that the company's branches Netivei Carmel and Netivei Galil, especially the latter, had been the object of considerable professional praise in the Arab and Druze sector, where the ministry is working to close the gap in roads and infrastructure with Jewish settlements.

He also said there is a possibility the government will acquire the 30 percent of Netivei Ayalon held by the Tel Aviv Municipality.

Meanwhile, in regard to the privatization of El Al, Kessar recommended to the Interministerial Committee on Privatization that it be sold, together with all its subsidiaries and all its passenger and cargo routes.

Kessar said that he intends to discuss the airline's contracts to carry agricultural produce with Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tsur. The Transport Ministry also recommends that foreign interests be allowed to hold no more than a third of the company, to ensure its continued Israeli character.

## Teledyne to establish joint firm with N.I. Medical

RACHEL NEIMAN

TELEDYNE, the US-based aerospace and defense giant, has signed an agreement with local firm N. I. Medical for the establishment of a jointly-owned company.

Teledyne will invest \$3 million in the US-based company whose principal activity will be marketing technologies developed by the Israeli company.

Teledyne will also purchase \$1 million in N. I. Medical (Israel) shares, bringing its total investment to \$4 million.

The Israeli company, a manufacturer of medical equipment for non-invasive surgical procedures,

was initially invested in by Astra, a \$20 million venture-capital fund run by Singer-Barnea and patent office Reinhold Cohen. Astra holds some 30 percent of N. I. Medical's shares.

N. I. Medical's product is a cardiac output monitor, a feature which may be integrated into a variety of applications such as EEG, heart rate monitors, etc.

The investment is part of Teledyne's expansion into non-defense related technologies. Following an initial contact made by N. I. Medical, Teledyne tested the product, with the entire negotiating process accompanied by Singer-Barnea.

## Ice cream imports to be subject to duties

JOSE ROSENFELD and RACHEL NEIMAN

IN a move aimed at protecting the local market from ice cream imports, the Industry and Trade Ministry yesterday announced the imposition of duties to offset dairy subsidies in the exporters' countries.

At this stage, ice cream with a milk fat content of up to 3 percent will be subject to a 16.5 cent levy per kilogram; 45 cents for ice cream containing between 3% and 7% milk fat; and 69 cents for ice cream with over 7% milk fat.

The rate of the levy represents the difference between local milk powder prices and world prices as reported by the European Union. The formula for the levy was coordinated with EU authorities in Brussels about a month ago by the ministry's foreign trade office.

The ministry's Food Authority will review the levy every three months and will update it as needed.

It is estimated that ice cream imports will reach \$1.3 million this year compared with only \$600,000 last year.

Local annual production totals between 30 and

35 tons and the industry employs about 1,300 workers.

The new regulations could put a serious crimp in the import of US-based Haagen Dazs ice cream, which has its manufacturing facility for the European market in France.

At a Thuvra-sponsored luncheon earlier this month, Manufacturers Association food division manager Kurt Gabor said that within the EU both milk powder and beet sugar producers were heavily subsidized which gave European ice cream manufacturers an advantage over their Israeli counterparts.

Local manufacturers Thuvra and Strauss have put heavy pressure on the ministry in reaction to recent notices that Haagen Dazs will be sold in Israel. Regent Investments has received a local license for the sale of Haagen Dazs.

Regent general manager Ra'anan Ben-Tsur said that while his company would only begin importing Haagen Dazs in the middle of 1995, it was clear that ice-cream aficionados were interested in the product.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

**Toped to expand operations:** Chips manufacturer Topad, which has suffered from heavy competition this year from upstart Topap, will invest \$3 million in an expansion project. Over the next two months, the company will upgrade part of its production line at its Sha'ar Haneghev plant.

**In March of this year,** 51 percent of the company was purchased by Israel Cold Storage and Supply, part of the Israel Corporation group. Forty-nine percent was purchased by the Sharon family, owners of Yevulim, the largest potato growing concern in Israel.

**Bromine Compounds workers declare work dispute:** The Beer-sheba branch of the Histadrut yesterday authorized the declaration of a work dispute against Bromine Compounds, whose 1,400 workers have been without a contract for two years. According to Beer-sheba Histadrut chairman Meir Babayof, workers at the Dead Sea Works and all its daughter companies are covered by the agreement signed between the government and the academic workers union, but Bromine Compounds refuses to acknowledge this. *Amir Rozenblit*

**Tal Limousine Service bought:** Arkia and the Maman investment company have bought 90 percent of Tal Limousine Service, which deals primarily with transport to and from Ben-Gurion Airport. The acquisition is part of Arkia's plan to expand its activities in the area of transport and tourism.

## Lapidot making progress on deal in Kazakhstan

RACHEL NEIMAN

OIL research firm Lapidot is in the advanced stages of negotiations for oil and gas exploration rights in Kazakhstan. The firm is seeking to establish a joint corporation with the Kazakh government, with each partner holding 50 percent.

A Lapidot representative said the negotiating procedure, which has been going on for over a year and a half, is "positive on both sides." He noted that a special ministerial working group was set up in early 1994 by the Kazakh government to handle negotiations with Lapidot. The company is unable to say when the deal will be finalized.

Kazakhstan's government is negotiating exploration rights to various sites with six oil companies,

including market leaders Exxon, Amoco, Mobil, Oryx, and Plain Resources. Chevron is already licensed and at work in the Tangiast Fields, northeast of the Caspian Sea.

The agreement would grant Lapidot exclusive exploration rights for up to five years to a 7,000 sq.m. area in the Aral lake region, 400 kilometers east of the Caspian Sea. Should oil or gas be discovered the company will receive development rights of up to 25 additional years. The government of Kazakhstan has demanded a minimum initial investment for the 5-year period of \$25 million.

Lapidot is also making contact with potential investors in the project, from both Israel and abroad.

## ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS

Peta (foreign currency deposit rates) (25.11.94)			
Currency (deposit term)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	6.128	6.500	6.128
U.S. dollar (\$500,000)	4.379	4.679	4.379
German mark (DM 200,000)	4.192	4.292	4.192
Swiss franc (CHF 200,000)	2.876	3.000	2.876
Yen (10 million yen)	0.790	0.875	1.125

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (25.11.94)			
Currency Unit	Buy	Sell	Bank of Israel
U.S. dollar	3.5720	3.6200	3.598
U.S. dollar	3.0548	3.0575	3.11
German mark	1.9418	1.9882	1.91
French franc	4.7314	4.7382	4.65
Japanese yen (100)	1.6828	0.7028	0.69
Swiss franc	3.0730	3.1184	3.02
Dutch guilder	1.7328	1.7804	1.70
British pound	1.9573	2.2257	2.36
Swedish krona	0.4086	0.4124	0.40
Norwegian krona	0.4429	0.4488	0.43
Denish krone	0.4686	0.4733	0.46
Finland mark	0.6541	0.6591	0.65
Canadian dollar	2.2005	2.2316	2.18
Australian dollar	2.3004	2.3328	2.24
S. African rand	0.8551	0.8571	0.87
Belgian franc (10)	0.9447	0.9590	0.93
Austrian schilling (10)	2.7578	2.7989	2.71
Italian lire (1000)	1.8709	1.8717	1.83
Jordanian dinar	—	—	4.22
Egyptian pound	—	—	0.89
EU	0.8980	0.7482	0.89
Irish punt	4.6838	4.7295	4.59
Spanish peseta (100)	2.3288	2.3614	2.35

\* These rates vary according to bank. \*\* Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

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**Jerusalem District Electricity Co. Ltd. Tender 24/94**

11 kV Fuse Switches and 33 kV Fuse Links

Bids are invited for the supply of 11 kV Fuse Switches and 33 kV Fuse Links, as detailed in the tender documents. A copy of the specifications and conditions of tender can be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Directors, 15 December 8, 1994. Tel. 282335/6/7, until

Bids should be submitted not later than 12 noon on January 1, 1995.



Key Representative Rates	
	Change
US dollar ...NIS 3.0490	%
Sterling ...NIS 4.7828	%
Mark ...NIS 1.9586	%

## Jordan's budget emphasizes peace plans

AMMAN (Reuters) - Jordan unveiled a 1.67 billion dinar (\$239.6m) draft budget for 1995 on Saturday of which nearly half was for investment that Finance Minister Sami Gammo said would foster the recent peace with Israel.

Last year's budget was 1.5b. dinars (\$214b.). Gammo said the 1995 budget, with a 50 million dinar (\$7.4m) deficit compared to 1994's short fall of 300m. dinars (\$428m.) was approved by the council of ministers on Saturday and would go to parliament soon.

"It is an ambitious and optimistic draft budget in harmony with the kingdom's aims in the next peace phase and the coming era in the Middle East," Gammo told reporters.

Gammo said the budget envisaged 443.1m. dinars (\$633m.) in capital spending and set aside an extra 390m. dinars (\$557m.) as extra capital budget for development projects - but implementation hinged on expected 1995 foreign aid.

Gammo said 1995 capital spending took into account "ambitious" multi-billion dollar projects to develop the barren Jordan Rift Valley between Jordan and Israel and building water dams in line with the Israel-Jordan peace treaty.

The budget estimates Jordan will receive 165m. dinars (\$235.7m.) in foreign grants for 1995, slightly lower than last year's 167.3m. dinars (\$239m.).

Jordan has historically counted on foreign aid to reduce chronic budget and balance of payments deficits.

"We will work at getting this assistance and grants to finance it because we have received many promises and we hope 1995 will be the year we see their materialization," Gammo said.

He added the government wanted to encourage investments to generate more jobs and raise standards of living instead of raising public sector wages.

## Gold, silver close higher

### COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

GOLD and silver ended slightly higher in the three-day trading session last week. The precious metals markets were closed Thursday and Friday for the US Thanksgiving holiday.

December gold ended 80 cents higher at \$384.70 an ounce after trading between \$385.50 and \$384.50. Early gains were attributed to overnight buying on Tuesday night following that day's stock market declines although most investors who moved out of stocks chose financial instruments rather than precious metals.

December silver ended half-a-cent higher to close at \$5.147 an ounce on Wednesday. Quiet trading dominated the session with most players switching their December contracts forward to March.

First notice day will be this Wednesday.

General liquidation in December, and profit-taking ahead of the holidays, caused December copper to spiral for the second day on Wednesday to close 1.90 cents down at 130.35 cents.

Last week the USDA issued a positive report on corn export sales, which, coupled with a late surge in soybean futures, boosted CBOT corn futures to a higher close last week. December corn futures closed up 1/2 at \$2.12-1/4.

The rally in soybean futures also affected the CBOT wheat market, causing it to close higher. Wheat exports alone were very quiet and, as mentioned last week, there was some disappointment at Egypt's reluctance to immediately post a bid for US EEP wheat.

December wheat closed up 1-1/4 at \$3.65-1/2.

The coffee, sugar and cocoa exchanges were closed on Thursday and Friday and all three commodities closed weaker. Trading was dominated by players liquidating their positions before the long Thanksgiving holiday. March sugar closed 0.10 cents lower at 14.49 cents per pound. March coffee closed down 1.90 at 163.55 cents a pound and March cocoa ended \$24 weaker and closed at \$1,316 a tonne.

Courtesy of Michael Zweber, Comstock Trading Ltd.

# Lod firms pay highest property tax

## REAL ESTATE ROUNDUP

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

INDUSTRIAL property tax reached NIS 70 per sq.m. in Lod, the highest in the country, according to a Manufacturers' Association survey on the country's eight most expensive local councils.

The association said industry paid a total of NIS 700 million in property tax in 1994, an average of NIS 33 per sq.m.

Lod's lead in property tax was followed by Givatayim, Bnei Brak, Petah Tikva, Bat Yam, Ramat Gan, Kfar Saba and Herzliya.

Sahar Investment and Development and Gan Ha'ir Carpets, headed by businessman Herzl Shekalin, purchased 600 sq.m. in the Gan Ha'ir mall in Tel Aviv for \$2.14 million.

The ground-floor space was purchased from businessman Yuli Ofer and Aharon Ahiaz; shortly after the contract was signed, an international company offered them \$3m. for the space.

Shekalin said he is negotiating to rent out the space to Superpharm and several fashion chains at \$60 per sq.m.

Azorim Properties plans to purchase a 430 dunam plot in Rehovot for construction of 2,300 housing units. The company expects sales

of \$300 million from the development.

The company plans to construct 1,950 apartments including 200 cottages and 150 units in a senior citizens home. Azorim also plans to construct a 9,000 sq.m. commercial complex and a country club.

Azorim recently started construction of Azorim Weizman, the company's first housing development in Rehovot. The development, which is situated on 80 dunams, will include 360 housing units upon completion. The development includes 11 buildings, each eight to 11 floors high, in addition to a public park, sports club and small commercial center.

Thousands of visitors are expected to visit the housing fair in the Zahav shopping mall in Rishon LeZion this week. Thirty companies including contractors and mortgage banks, are participating in the one week fair.

Developers of the Country Class housing development in Hadera reported that 340 of its 365 apartments have been sold.

The development is situated on 60 dunams, including 15,000 sq.m. of building space and 45 dunams of park space.

The company is selling three-room (\$90,000-\$105,000), four-room (\$122,000) and five-room apartments (\$122,000-\$130,000).

Barcan Carpets has rented 4,000 sq.m. in Bnei Brak from Concord Buildings for Rent, owned by the Shapira family. The company signed a five-year rent contract at \$5.5 per sq.m.

Memiam Levinstein Contracting and Engineering is offering Gold Master Card holders a NIS 19,000 "Hamkha reduction" for the purchase of a luxury apartment in the Borochov Tower building in Givatayim.

The offer ends December 15. The company has six luxury apartments on offer: three six-room, 250 sq.m. apartments; two duplexes and one penthouse triplex.

The 15-floor 55-meter-high tower, in the Ganei Borochov neighborhood, will be the tallest building in the city. The tower includes 30 spacious apartments with a lobby and a guard. Anglo Saxon is the realtor.

by and a guard. Anglo Saxon is the realtor.

Buying Real Estate by Jonathan Steinberg, managing director of NTM Commercial and Industrial Real Estate, is a new book in Hebrew that gives detailed information on the real estate market. The book, published by Modan, is divided into three parts: the first provides definitions, the second characterizes different types of real estate, and the third gives practical advice on transactions.

Hai Melden Industries has started construction of a housing development in Pisgat Gali in Karmiel at an investment of \$10 million. The company plans to construct 12 villas (about \$200,000) and 54 apartments (from \$130,000).

The Israel Lands Administration and Poriya in the Jordan Valley are offering 30 plots for construction of 30 housing units. Three of the plots are intended for the disabled and the remaining 27 are for people entitled to Housing Ministry rights.

Demand for apartments, offices and industrial buildings has leapt because of expectations of a devaluation, said Haim Kaufman, chairman of Melden, the association of real estate agents.

## Halifax and Leeds building societies announce merger

LONDON (Reuters) Two of Britain's largest home loan lenders said on Friday they would merge to create the country's third biggest bank, but the deal ran into immediate criticism from politicians and labor unions.

The joining of the Halifax Building Society and the Leeds Permanent Building Society, with total assets of £90 billion (\$141b.), will intensify already fierce competition.

However, analysts said the merger would likely vault any regulatory hurdles. The opposition Labor Party quickly demanded that the government look at the effect of the merger on competition in the banking sector and the industry's trade union said it would lead to job cuts.

"This merger will create the third biggest financial institution in Britain and the government must consider what effect it will

have on competition and choice for the public," said Labor's City spokesman Alistair Darling.

The enlarged society, which will carry the Halifax name, will be worth between £8.5b. and £10b.

The group will likely go public shortly after the merger is completed. Its flotation could mean a windfall for over 10 million investing and borrowing members of the building societies, which are mutual institutions set up originally to provide home loans secured by mortgages.

Analysts expect members to receive free shares and priority buying opportunities.

While the Halifax said job losses would be on a voluntary basis, analysts said the societies were almost certainly being diplomatic in their language.

The probable attack on the cost base sent a shiver through potential competitors.

## Iberia unions threaten strike over planned dismissals

MADRID (Reuters) - Spanish labor unions said Saturday that talks proposed for today by management of the state-owned airline Iberia, which is trying to stave off bankruptcy, would be too late to avert wildcat strikes.

The two biggest unions in the dispute, who want Iberia to withdraw an emergency job cut plan, issued a strike call on Saturday indicating they would go ahead with planned industrial action threatening to paralyze Spanish airports.

Without a dramatic cut in costs and injection of capital, the state-owned airline faces bankruptcy early next year.

Last week, the board said it would start laying off more than 5,000 workers and was preparing to sell assets from today unless unions accepted a 15 percent pay cut.

But in a statement issued on Saturday, the airline said it would hold talks today with union leaders and was setting no prior conditions. The statement said that everything would be open to discussion to find a solution that would avoid having to take drastic measures.

"In this meeting, it is intended that both parties work together to look at all possible solutions to the differences dividing them," the Iberia statement said.

The management said its primary interest was still to get a "consensual agreement" on a proposed "Viability Plan" designed to keep Iberia at its present size without having to sell assets nor make traumatic reductions in personnel.

## TEL AVIV STOCKS

### Multi-sided trading

#### Commercial

Name Price % Change

Bank Leumi 174.00 0.1

Bank Hapoalim 174.00 0.1

Bank Mizrahi 174.00 0.1

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### Two-sided trading

#### Afternoon

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Bank Hapoalim 174.00 0.1

Bank Mizrahi 174.00 0.1

Bank Leumi 174.00 0.1

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#### Morning

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Bank Leumi 174.00 0.1

Bank Hapoalim 174.00 0.1

Bank Mizrahi 174.00 0.1

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Bank Mizrahi 174



## Allenby bogeys his way to Australia Open title

SYDNEY (AP) — Robert Allenby shot a 2-under-par 70 despite a finish of three bogeys and a double bogey yesterday to beat Brett Ogilvie by one stroke in the \$637,500 Australian Open golf championship.

The 23-year-old Australian had four successive rounds of 70 around the 6,829-yard, par-72 Royal Sydney course for an 8-under-par total of 280. He earned \$115,000.

Ogilvie had led by two strokes going into the final round and then had a chance to force a playoff, but missed a 3-meter putt for par on the 18th green and ended with a

round of 74.

Allenby was in tears after his victory. "It's very emotional because of the way I finished," he said. "I couldn't believe what happened to me on the last few holes."

Allenby, in his fourth year as a professional, scored his fourth victory on the Australasian PGA Tour and earned an entry into next month's Johnnie Walker World Championship of Golf in Jamaica.

He sank a 70-meter chip for an eagle on the eighth hole and was 7-under-par for the day after 14. Then he finished bogey-double

bogey-bogey-bogey.

Ogilvie bemoaned his own poor finish. "Bogey, par, bogey, bogey doesn't deserve to win the Australian Open," he said.

English Ryder Cup player Peter Baker finished third at 282 after a closing round of 73.

Three-time champion Greg Norman closed with a 71 for 283 but still is without a victory over the last four years in his homeland.

Brad Faxon of the US, the defending champion, was level with Norman after finishing a final round of 70.

## Wide-ranging reallocation of sportoto funds recommended

A COMMITTEE headed by retired judge Mordechai Ben-Dror charged with reviewing the distribution of Sportoto funds, presented its findings yesterday by recommending fundamental changes in the allocation of funds.

The committee, which was formed last June, has urged that money earmarked for central sports organizations like Betar, Elitzur, Hapoel, Maccabi and others, be reduced drastically and that the money instead be given directly to the sports clubs.

The Israel Olympic Committee allocation would be reduced to NIS 5 million from NIS 6m, the money given to soccer teams participating in the Toto Cup be raised from NIS 5.75m to NIS 7m, and that the money transferred to the IFA be cut from the current NIS 16m per year to NIS 12 with the money redistributed to clubs in the lower divisions.

More funds are to be set aside for outstanding athletes, high school sport and disabled sports organizations.

The committee also stressed that women's clubs should no longer suffer discrimination and that their allocation be more in line with that given to their male counterparts.

Furthermore, clubs outside the major population centers should enjoy a 10 percent increase in allocation; funds directed to bridge, chess and backgammon should be discontinued; and monies used to police the soccer grounds be increased from NIS 3.5m to NIS 4m.

Deputy Education and Culture Minister Micha Goldman has pledged to study the document carefully and to implement large parts of the recommendation in time for the 1995 budget. (Ium)

## Israeli wins French rally car c'chip

Post Sports Staff

ISRAELI Ram Samuel captured the French Rally Car N championship yesterday by winning the last competition of the season, the three-day 15-stage Du Var Race which covered 280 kilometers from St. Raphael to St. Maxime.

Of the 10 races which comprise the French rally car season, Samuel finished first five times, second twice, third once, and two times failed to finish due to mechanical difficulties.

Samuel, who drives a Ford Escort 350, suffers from diabetes. Following his win, he promised to be ready for the upcoming world rally car championships.

The rally car N category is a standard model only slightly modified for the race course.

## Sheff Wed beats Aston Villa

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Peter Atherton looped a 30-meter shot over the defense and into the top far corner of the net for his first Premier League goal yesterday to give Sheffield Wednesday a 1-1 draw with Aston Villa.

Atherton's goal spoiled the Villa manager's debut of Brian Little, who joined the club on Friday, three days after his controversial resignation from Leicester. Leicester claims Little was illegally poached as a replacement for the fired Ron Atkinson.

Before 25,082 at Villa Park, Dalian Atkinson gave the home team a 16th-minute lead after a deflected Gary Parker corner kick.

The draw moved both teams up one place in the 22-team league, Wednesday to 15th and Villa to 19th.

## Aussies slump in 2nd innings

BRISBANE (AP) — A decision not to enforce the follow-on backfired on Australian captain Mark Taylor yesterday as his team slumped to 194 for seven in its second innings on the third day of the first cricket Test against England at the Gabba Ground.

Australia earlier skittled England out for 167 — establishing a lead of 259 — but Taylor decided against calling for the tourists to bat again.

Australia instead decided to build on its advantage, but lost wickets at regular intervals after Taylor and Michael Slater shared an opening stand of 109.

The Australians will take a 453-run lead into the final two days, but could have been in a much stronger position.

Wicketkeeper Ian Healy will resume today on seven, while Craig McDermott has yet to score.

England spinner Phil Tufnell took four wickets for 58 from 31 overs, dismissing Taylor (58), David Boon (28), Mark Waugh (15) and Steve Waugh (7).

Phillip DeFreitas had figures of two for 61 from 20 overs with Darren Gough taking one for 59 from 18 overs — the vital wicket of first Test century-maker Slater, who was bowled for 45.

Fast bowler McDermott earlier finished with figures of six for 53 as Australia dismissed the last four England batsmen within an hour of the start of play.

England resumed its first innings at 133 for six in reply to Australia's first innings total of 426, but lost its remaining four wickets in an hour.

McDermott got the vital breakthrough, dismissing England captain Mike Atherton for 54.

## Gretzky promotes NHL with Europe tour

TORONTO (AP) — Wayne Gretzky realizes that his upcoming European tour promotes the National Hockey League, but it's also his way of showing that the game's integrity is more important than the current labor impasse.

"Eventually we will get a deal and eventually we will go back to work. Eventually we will be some sort of partners. Throughout this thing, I definitely don't think it will do anything but help the image of our game by going on this tour," Gretzky said.

Gretzky is taking a team of NHL stars to Scandinavia for a six-game tour starting next week in Helsinki against Jari Kurri's team, Jokerit. Kurri, who has played with Gretzky in Edmonton and Los Angeles, will suit up with Gretzky and form a line with another ex-Oiler, Mark Messier, who led the New York Rangers to the Stanley Cup last spring.

NEW YORK (AP) — Bobby Bowden, one of the biggest gamblers in college football, played it safe Saturday after Florida State staged one of the greatest comebacks in NCAA history.

The seventh-ranked Seminoles scored 28 straight points in the fourth quarter to tie No. 4 Florida 31-31 in Tallahassee. Florida State might have won had Bowden gone for the 2-point conversion following Ron Prescott's 4-yard touchdown run with 1:45 left, but he sent in Dan Mowrey for the extra point that tied the game.

"It was just too good a comeback to risk losing," said Bowden, known for his willingness to risk trick plays and other unorthodox moves.

Bowden said he thought Florida State

PAUL THOMPSON may want to give some serious thought to a career as an NFL quarterback after last night's miracle pass to Bnei Herzliya teammate Rotem Erlich.

Thompson's full-court TD pass to Erlich for the buzzer-beating basket was all the difference as Bnei Herzliya handed Hapoel Jerusalem its first home court loss of the season, 91-89.

Jerusalem wasn't the only team to go down in the final seconds, however. Hapoel Holon, or as some Holon fans prefer to call them — the Jekyll and Hyde squad — lost in the final seconds to a tenacious Maccabi Ramat Gan team, 93-91.

It wasn't much of a night for the home teams around the National Basketball League last night, but no where did it hurt more than in Jerusalem. After Billy Thompson's phenomenal 22 first-half points gave coach Gadi Kedar's team a 44-38 lead, Herzliya turned the game around in the second half, largely due to Jerusalem's foul troubles, which mounted faster than the rain that swept through the country yesterday.

With Thompson and Hubert Roberts in foul trouble, Jerusalem's interior defense grew porous as the half progressed, and Herzliya's Paul Thompson (19 points) and John Hudson (26) got Herzliya back in the game.

But despite the foul troubles, Jerusalem still hung in, with its last-minute hero of late, Radenko Dovroski, hitting a three-pointer with

HOUSTON (AP) — Seattle's Gary Payton hit a jumper with 11.6 seconds left to halt a Houston comeback and hand the defending NBA champion Rockets their third straight loss, 98-94, Saturday night.

Houston had opened the season with nine consecutive wins. Payton's shot came after the Rockets, who trailed most of the second half and by as many as nine points, had pulled to 94-92 on a dunk by Robert Horry with 35 seconds to go. After Payton's jumper, Detlef Schrempf added a pair of free throws for the Rockets with 2.9 seconds remaining.

Sam Perkins and Shawn Kemp each had 22 points for Seattle, while Vernon Maxwell led the Rockets with 23 and Hakeem Olajuwon added 22.

Hornets 105, Knicks 95. Alonzo Mourning scored a game-high 27 points and grabbed 18 rebounds as Charlotte handed the Knicks their first home loss of the season.

Patrick Ewing of the Knicks was held to 11 points after the opening quarter, in which he scored 11 points as New York took a 13-point lead. Mourning scored five points in a 9-0 run by the Hornets in a 4½-minute fourth-quarter span just after the Knicks had pulled to 84-83.

Celtics 108, 76ers 99. Rookie Eric Montross' two free throws with 1:53 to play and David Wesley's 3-pointer 21 seconds later boosted Boston to a road victory.

Dee Brown scored 22 points, Dino Radja had 19 and Montross finished with 18 points and 12 rebounds — both season highs — for the Celtics, who



GROPING — Hornets' Alonzo Mourning tries to get a grip on the ball as Knicks' Patrick Ewing and Derek Harper look on. (AP)

were playing their fourth game in five nights.

Jeff Malone had 28 points and Dana Barros 23 for Philadelphia, while Shawn Bradley, saddled with personal foul problems, played only 15 minutes and did not score. Bradley had scored in double figures in his last three

games.

Magic 113, Bucks 105. Anfernee Hardaway scored 21 of his 35 points in the first half and had his first triple double of the season to lead host Orlando to its seventh straight victory. The win tied a team record for consecutive victories for the Magic (9-2).

## FSU rallies to tie Florida; Penn State goes undefeated

had enough time to get the ball back and drive for the winning score. The Seminoles did regain possession with 22 seconds remaining at their 29-yard line, but quarterback Danny Kanell couldn't get out of bounds following an 8-yard scramble to the Florida 43.

As the Atlantic Coast Conference champion, Florida State (9-1) is guaranteed a berth in one of the major bowl coalition games — the Sugar, Fiesta, Cotton or Orange.

Florida (9-1-1) will go to the Sugar Bowl if it beats No. 3 Alabama in next week's Southeastern Conference title game. The loser will play in the Citrus Bowl.

No. 2 Penn St. 59, Michigan St. 31

Ki-Jana Carter made a final push for the Heis-

man Trophy with five touchdowns and host Penn State overcame another poor defensive performance to finish the regular season undefeated.

Penn State (11-0, 8-0 Big Ten) is headed to the Rose Bowl to face Oregon. The loss was the last game for Michigan State coach George Perles, who was forced to resign after 12 seasons with the Spartans.

(5) Miami 23, (25) Boston College 7. The Hurricanes forced four second-half turnovers and all but clinched a berth in the Orange Bowl on January 1 against top-ranked Nebraska.

The Hurricanes (10-1, 7-0) struggled offensively against the Eagles and trailed 7-3 at halftime. Second-half turnovers led in both touchdowns by Miami, which ranks first nationally in total defense and scoring defense.

Boston College, likely bound for the Aloha Bowl against Kansas State, fell to 6-4-1 and 3-3-1.

(17) Southern Cal 17, Notre Dame 17

Host Southern Cal scored a late touchdown

after blocking a field goal to salvage the tie. Notre Dame's 11-game winning streak in the rivalry thus became a 12-game unbeaten streak. Both the Trojans (7-5-1) and the Irish (6-4-1) are probably bowl-bound, but Notre Dame felt one victory short of guaranteeing itself a spot in a coalition bowl.

Midway through the final quarter, Irish defensive back 37-yard field goal by Notre Dame's Stefan Schaffner, and USC's Sammy Knight picked up the ball and returned it 56 yards to the Notre Dame 16. Four plays later, Shawn Walters scored on a 1-yard run.

(1) Nebraska 13, Oklahoma 3. In Friday's action, visiting Nebraska held Oklahoma to 47 second-half yards in a win that will send the Cornhuskers to the Orange Bowl for yet another chance at the national title on New Year's Day.

Nebraska (12-0, 7-0 Big Eight) lost the national championship to Florida State in the Orange Bowl last season.

2), set last February.

Swiss 111, Spurs 108. Charles Barkley, activated off the injured list only hours before the game, scored 10 of his 23 points in the fourth quarter as Phoenix won at home.

Barkley fouled out with 6.3 seconds left in his first action this season.

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Orlando	8	2	.800	0.0
New York	6	4	.600	2.0
Boston	6	4	.600	2.0
New Jersey	6	4	.600	2.0
Washington	4	6	.400	4.0
Philadelphia	3	7	.300	5.0
Miami	3	7	.300	5.0

Central Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana	7	3	.700	0.0
Cleveland	7	3	.700	0.0
Detroit	6	4	.600	1.0
Chicago	5	5	.500	2.0
Charlotte	5	5	.500	2.0
Memphis	5	5	.500	2.0
Atlanta	4	6	.400	3.0

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	8	2	.800	0.0
Dallas	6	4	.600	2.0
Utah	6	4	.600	2.0
Denver	6	4	.600	2.0
San Antonio	5	5	.500	3.0
Minnesota	4	6	.400	4.0

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Phoenix	8	2	.800	0.0
Golden State	7	3	.700	1.0
LA Lakers	7	3	.700	1.0
Sacramento	5	5	.500	3.0
Portland	5	5	.500	3.0
LA Clippers	4	6	.400	4.0

SATURDAY'S RESULTS:  
Charlotte 105, New York 95  
Boston 106, Philadelphia 99  
LA Lakers 112, Washington 97  
Cleveland 101, Golden State 87  
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# Court challenges constitutionality of Gal Law

EVELYN GORDON

IN a rare panel of nine justices, the Supreme Court yesterday debated the constitutionality of the Gal Law to reduce moshav debt, and seemed inclined to strike it down.

While this is not the first time the court has discussed the constitutionality of a law, it is the first time it has done so using the criterion of whether it violates a Basic Law. However, Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar hinted that he expects such cases to become more frequent. When one of the lawyers extolled the rare chance to plead before nine justices, Shamgar replied: "I suspect this opportunity will come again."

Deputy President Aharon Barak seemed to invite the next such case when he said a provision of

the Trans-Israel Highway Law limiting the owner's right to appeal expropriations in court appears to be a "constitutional infringement." This bill is now being discussed in the Knesset Finance Committee.

After hearing some of the parties to the case, the court decided it did not need to hear any more oral argumentation, and gave the remaining parties 20 days to submit additional arguments in writing.

Miriam Rubinstein, head of the Justice Ministry's civil division, presented the main arguments for the appellants.

Rubinstein first tried to argue that the amendment did not make a major change in the original law, and therefore it should enjoy the

same immunity with respect to the Basic Law as did the original law. "Otherwise, the legislature will have an incentive not to change existing laws," she warned.

However, Justices Shamgar, Barak, Eliezer Goldberg, Dov Levine, Mishael Cheshin, Eliahu Mazza, Gavriel Bach, Yitzhak Zamir and Zvi Tal rejected this claim.

"Every comma [added after the Basic Law was passed] is subject to the Basic Law," Cheshin said.

Rubinstein then tried to argue that the amendment does not infringe on property rights. The arbitrator makes his decisions based on what the debtor is able to pay,

just as a court would, she said; thus, what the creditor receives will be the same as if he went through bankruptcy proceedings. Again, the justices rejected this argument.

Any time you say the creditor has the right to regain only part of his debt, you are hurting his property rights, Barak said.

"And if it's all the same [as going through bankruptcy proceedings], why did they need to change the procedure?" asked Bach. "Doesn't logic say... this was meant to make things easier for the debtor?"

Finally, Rubinstein argued that the law was for an appropriate

purpose - permitting the rehabilitation of a sector in trouble - and did not damage property rights more than necessary.

The district court, she said, found the law unjust mainly because it placed the entire burden on the "chance community" of the creditors. However, she argued, every lender knows that lending entails a risk. Who else should be forced to bear the consequences of that risk if not the lenders?

"Putting the burden on the public at large... would certainly, in my opinion, violate Israel's values [as a Jewish and democratic state]," she said.

However, the justices responded, why should people who supplied services to the moshavim in

good faith not be allowed to sue for their money?

"Many of the creditors [in this case] are poor, while the debtor is the one with a roof over his head," Levine said. "This crisis is the farmers' own fault. Why should [suppliers] be forced to pay the price?"

Even if the purpose is found to be appropriate, Barak added, the burden is on the state to prove that the amendment does not damage property rights more than necessary to achieve the goal.

To do this, the justices said, the appellants must show that the legislature weighed other options, and found this one best.

They did not appear to think this had been done during the hearing.



It was not even Hanukkah yet, but the Jewish and Arab boys who were to light the first candle at a Wizo day care center in Jaffa filled the whole menora anyway. (Shalom Malkowicz)

## Insurance firm plans to annul policy of slain AIDS carrier

YESHAYAHU Damner, the Technion professor who was murdered a month ago, purchased an expensive life insurance policy two years ago after learning he had AIDS, insurance investigators say.

The insurance company launched an investigation to determine whether Damner knew he had the illness before he bought the policy. Inspectors determined that he bought the policy a month after he was informed he had been infected with the AIDS virus, a fact he withheld from the company.

The company, therefore, has decided not to honor the policy. Damner wrote a will in 1985, leaving his estate to his relatives, including the benefits of his life insurance policy.

Four days after the murder, the

will was brought before Haifa District Court for probate.

Police said yesterday that they had already investigated dozens of suspects in Damner's murder. Itm has learned that police succeeded in cracking the code on Damner's personal computer and have obtained information regarding his homosexual liaisons which is proving significant.

Last week, Police Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz and Haifa police chief Ya'acov Borovsky rejected complaints by homosexual and civil rights groups against the investigation of dozens of homosexuals whose names are listed in the police computer.

As a result of the publication of the incident, dozens of people in Haifa went to medical centers for AIDS tests. (Itm)

## One-year countdown to launching of Amos-1

ALON PINKAS

AMOS-1, the Israeli-made, advanced communications satellite, will be launched next November, and possibly serve subscribers in the Arab world, Israel Aircraft Industries officials said yesterday.

The Jerusalem Post has also learned that China has expressed interest in a possible acquisition of the Amos-1.

The satellite was unveiled yesterday in the Mabot plant near Yerud. Mabot is an IAI subsidiary. It is manufactured in conjunction with Deutsche Aerospace of Germany and the French company Alcatel Alspace.

The lightweight-class satellite will be launched by a French-made Ariane rocket from French Guiana and will stay in orbit for 10 or 11 years.

Amos could relay video, voice, and data services for an area extending as far east as Iran, as far west as Libya, as far north as Ukraine, and as far south as Sudan, said officials of Spacecom, a

joint venture of state-owned IAI and three other Israeli firms, which markets the Amos.

Spacecom officials are negotiating with potential Arab, Israeli, and other international customers, to lease segments in Amos-1's seven transponders, including Canal Plus of France, and CNN and HBO of the US.

Spacecom chief operating officer Noam Fink said that at a recent communications conference in Dubai, a non-Israeli representative of the venture met with officials from Jordan, Egypt, and the Palestinian Authority.

"The first contacts have not been easy, but I believe with time they will progress," said Spacecom chief executive officer Shlomo Tirosh. "After all, this satellite will not be launched with an Israeli flag on top."

Amir Rosenfeld, the head of the Amos-1 program at IAI, said the project would cost \$250 million.

## Alleged drunk drivers try to bribe police

TWO men, whom police suspect were drunk, allegedly tried to bribe traffic police within 15 minutes of each other.

The first case happened when a routine patrol near Rehovot stopped a man who was "driving in an erratic manner." The man allegedly offered the officer NIS 60, and when he refused, he wrote a check for NIS 500. Fifteen minutes later, also in the Rehovot area, another man, thought to be drunk, was involved in an road accident. He allegedly offered police \$200 if they would turn a blind eye to the incident.

## Guide to the Gal Law

BACKGROUND  
EVELYN GORDON

THE 1992 Gal Law, so called because it was authored by Finance Committee chairman Gedalya Gal (Labor), appoints an arbitrator to reassess moshav debts. These debts are then automatically reduced by 20-40%, with the remainder rescheduled over 17 years.

Originally, the law applied only to some NIS 2.2 billion worth of debts incurred through the end of 1987. A later amendment, however, applied it to all debts incurred through the end of 1991, amounting to some NIS 5.4 billion.

During the course of a civil suit in the Tel Aviv District Court, one creditor, Credit Services (against Moshav Givat Yoav), raised the claim that this amendment violated the Basic Law: Human Dignity and Freedom, which had been passed in the interim.

(The original law, like all laws enacted before the Basic Law was adopted, cannot be forced to comply with its demands.) The Basic Law forbids the state from infringing on property rights, except for an "appropriate purpose," and even then only to the least degree possible.

The district court accepted Credit Services' claim, and declared the amendment invalid. The moshav, joined by the moshav movement as a whole, then appealed to the Supreme Court. The state joined the case on the moshavim's side.

## Lotto winners collect NIS 4.8m. apiece

THREE of the four winners showed up at Mifal Hapayis headquarters yesterday to collect their share of last week's NIS 19.3 million Lotto jackpot - NIS 4.8m. apiece, the Mifal Hapayis spokesman said.

"Today, I am celebrating three birthdays - mine, my wife's, and my oldest son's," said the first winner, 57, from Ramat Gan, who had spent NIS 70 on Lotto tickets.

"My family - I have three children, sons 24 and 21, and a daughter, 19, in the army - live in my elderly mother's apartment. Now, for the first time in my life, we will be able to get our own apartment. Since I came here from Iraq in 1951, I have never been out of the country, nor has my wife, who was born here. Now we can visit relatives abroad."

He said he would continue working as usual. "I won't change my way of life. Every day I make coffee for my wife and my mother, then I wash the dishes. That won't change."

The second winner, a resident of

the North, 57, married with three children, and seven grandchildren, said an eighth is on the way. He had invested NIS 180 in tickets.

"When I found out I had won - I heard the winning numbers on the midnight news - I called my children all over the country. It is a real Hanukkah miracle; this year, there'll be a lot more jelly in the doughnuts."

The third winner, a couple from the Negev, him 30, her, 23, plan to pay off the mortgage on the apartment they bought 18 months ago. They had bought NIS 39 worth of tickets.

"When I went to pick my husband up at work at about 11 Tuesday night, after having learned that we'd won, I was shaking all the way," the wife said. "I didn't tell him until we got home. Then, we opened a bottle of wine to celebrate. When we came back down to earth, we figured out what we were going to do with the money. Some will go to help our families - between us we have 12 brothers and sisters."

Itm

## Haifa pipeline remains closed

DAVID RUDGE

ENERGY Minister Moshe Shahal and Environment Minister Yossi Sarid decided yesterday that a fuel pipeline which runs under parts of Haifa may not be reopened without prior permission from their ministries. They also demanded that the pipeline be rerouted.

The line was closed last Thursday after staff and pupils in a junior high school in the Neveh Shaanan neighborhood complained of a strong smell of gasoline. Extensive tests were carried out

yesterday to try to discover any leaks in the network.

Mayor Amram Mizna has demanded that the pipeline be closed down completely and an alternative network used for the transfer of fuel oil, gasoline, and other petroleum products from the bayside Oil Refineries to other parts of the country.

The spokesman for the Oil Refineries said responsibility for the pipeline and its maintenance lay with the government-run Fuel Services Company.

Nevertheless, he said engineers and experts from the refineries had helped to test the network, primarily by pumping water under extremely high pressure through the system, known as "white fuel pipeline."

## Were you in Birkenau in June or July 1944?

If so, would you be prepared to talk to me for a new book? Please contact Mr. S. Pitts, 4 Queens Close, Bisleigh, Surrey GU24 9AL, England (Tel. 00 44 483 475281). All confidences strictly honored.

## EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

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Univ. College, Buffalo, USA  
**Jews and Muslims in the American Mind**  
In Tantar Auditorium, Hebron Road, going towards Bethlehem, at Gilo junction. Parking. Buses 22 (to Bethlehem) and 80 (through Gilo) stop at gate.

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**Past and Present, Far and Near**  
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